THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX No. 28—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

Historical Society

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1921.

DOXSEE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF GEORGETTE BLOUSES

SHADES: Peach, Flesh White, Navy, and Black.

REGULAR PRICES: $8.00 to $10.00 each

SIZES: 36, 38, and 40.

SALE PRICE, $5.00 EACH

The Leading Millinery House

BICYCLES

Having disposed of my automobile business I have moved my BICYCLE BUSINESS to the frame building on East street, formerly the old skating rink, and will carry on the bicycle business there until better quarters are ready for occupation.

W. J. Normile

20-tf

DAVY & ALLISON

Hardware

The season for painting is here and we have the PAINT to fill your orders. Also OIL, WHITE LEAD, VARNISH, SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS in all sizes. WIRE SCREENING, LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, SPRINKLERS, Etc.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

Be Prepared for the Bad Season

No one knows better than the Farmer how uncertain Seasons are. Crops may be good for a series of years, but the lean year is sure to come.

Prepare for the bad season by depositing in a Savings Account a portion of the profits of each good season.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Total Resources $550,000,000

Barnet Refrigerators, special demonstration this week. Investigate at Davy & Allison's before purchasing a new refrigerator.

More Cattle

IF your progressive ideas for cattle raising are beyond the financial resources at your command, talk the matter over with the local Manager of this Bank.

STANDARD SERVICE aids Productive Progress

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER NINETY MILLIONS

Napanee Branch: R. R. White, Manager.
Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Selby, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

BELL ROCK.

Rev. Mr. Stafford, of Sydenham, gave a fine address in the Methodist church here on the 22nd inst., (missionary Sunday).

The farmers should be greatly encouraged by the prospects of good crops existing at the present time.

The builders here are getting along fine with their work.

James Perrault will attend the Entrance exams. at Verona.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Amey and Master Kitson Verona, at D. L. Amey's.

DENBIGH.

Mr. M. R. Reid, of Shanbot Lake, I.P.S., paid one of his official visits to the schools in this vicinity and Mr. W. Pringle, of Arden, Prov. Road Inspector, inspected some of our public roads which are in a bad state of repair.

Chas. Both and Fred Stein have commenced their arduous work as census enumerators and are on their routes in their respective divisions.

The Court of Revision for this year's Assessment Roll for Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby was held on May 28th. As usual the decisions made by it were not very satisfactory to some of the appellants and to some whose assessment was appealed against, and an appeal to the County Judge may be yet made.

Division Court was presided over by Judge H. Lavell, of Kingston, in C. Both's hall on the 31st ult. There were three interesting cases to be tried and the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by persons who wanted to listen to their disposal.

Mrs. E. Norris, of Napanee, is enjoying a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Falk here at her old home.

Mr. Geo. Ball, Palmer Rapids, is also a welcome visitor at his parents', Mr. and Mrs. S. Ball.

Mr. J. Youman, a former Denbigh citizen, but now residing near Tweed, is also spending a week or so here partly on business and visiting relatives, old friends and former neighbors.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision of the assessment Roll for the Township of Sheffield will be held at the Town Hall, Tamworth, on MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1921, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the hearing of all appeals against the said roll. All persons interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAS. AYLESWORTH,
Township Clerk.

Tamworth, June 4th, 1921.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS

10-tf

Having Gone Out of Business

We are selling good, sound, TESTED SEEDS, at about HALF PRESENT RATES.

THOS. SYMINGTON

20-tf

Special Prices

—BEST—

Leeming Seed Corn $1.50 bus.
Ground Barley - 2.00 bus.
Ground Oats - 2.00 bus.

BRAN, SHORTS, FLOUR.

The Best Frost Wire Fencing and Gates always on hand.

Be sure and call when in town.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

NAPANEE CHAUTAUQUA JUNE 24TH TO 30TH

PROGRAMME IN DETAIL

Junior Chautauqua every morning at nine o'clock.

Afternoons at three o'clock.

Evenings at eight o'clock.

FIRST DAY

Afternoon — Opening exercises in charge of superintendent. High class musical concert.—The Zedeler Symphonic Quintette.

Evening—Prelude concert, instrumental and vocal—The Zedeler Symphonic Quintette. Humorous lecture, "Family Remedies"—Herbert Leon Cope, "the funniest man since Bill Nye."

SECOND DAY

Afternoon—Entertainment of songs, stories, imitations, whistling—Little Alice Louise Shrode. Lecture, "Seeing Life Whole," William H. Stout, President International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association.

Evening—Entertainment by the Wonder Child Entertainer—Little Alice Louise Shrode. Spectacular Indoor Circus—Pamahasika's Pets, an animal play of wonderful skill.

THIRD DAY

Afternoon—Concert program by high-class singers—The Gilvan Light Opera Singers. Lecture, "Sea Power and World Freedom."—Major Arthur E. Bunnells of Montreal.

Evening—Full evening concert, followed by the presentation in special costuming of part of the Great Gilbert and Sullivan Comic Opera, "Ruddygore."—The Gilvan Light Opera Singers.

FOURTH DAY

Afternoon—Recital concert by three splendid artists from the Toronto Conservatory of Music: Ferdinand Fillion, Violinist; Fern Goltre Fillion, Soprano; Harvey Robb, Pianist, Lecturette, "China, Ancient and Modern,"—Dr. Frederic Poole, Oriental traveller and raconteur.

Evening — Recital concert—Ferdinand Fillion and his assisting artists. Great illustrated lecture, showing many motion pictures, "With Allenby in Palestine and Lawrence in Arabia."—Dr. Frederic Poole, direct from a ten months' tour in England.

FIFTH DAY

Afternoon—This is the rest afternoon. Get ready for the best play that has been produced at Chautauqua. One hundred laughs guaranteed.

Evening—Percival Vivian himself, at the head of his company of Broadway players, in the greatest laugh producing comedy of the century, "It Pays to Advertise."

SIXTH DAY

Afternoon — Unique concert with unique costuming — Miss Ruby Gall and her old Song Singers. Lecturette, "Modern Canadian Poets," Dr. Robert Norwood.

Evening—Some Songs of Long Ago—Miss Ruby Gall and her old Song Singers. Lecture, "The Dominion and Its Destiny."—Dr. Robert Norwood, one of Canada's greatest orators.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Single admission: Afternoons, 50c.; evenings, 75c.; children, 25c. and 50c. (war tax extra).

Season tickets: Adults, $2.50; children from 6 to 14 years of age, $1.25 (war tax additional).

Single admissions to the above programmes aggregate $7.25 for adults and $4.25 for children. You cannot afford to miss a single programme.

"It pays to buy a season ticket."

—o—

BATH.

Mrs. Maxwell Robinson, who has been visiting friends in Guelph, has returned home.

Miss Lillian Smith, Emerald, has been spending a few days at Norman Wemp's.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sexsmith, on May 13th, a son.

Miss Margaret Rose is visiting friends at Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Sexsmith, Selby, have been visiting at Ross Sexsmith's.

Miss Hazel Hawley, nurse-in-training, at Kingston General Hospital, is spending some time at her home here.

Charles Laird, Sr., has purchased the cottage on Champion's Point, and is moving into it.

—o—

STELLA.

The farmers gladly welcomed the recent rain, and with the warm weather at present everything is making rapid growth. The planting of potatoes, corn, etc., is now being done.

The steamer Brockville is now making two trips each week to the city and return, the days being Tuesday and Friday.

John Kirkpatrick has purchased a new Ford car.

A. Richards and family, Emerald, have moved into the village.

Capt. and Mrs. Jos. Sanders, Buffalo, N. Y., spent last week with friends here.

The members of St. Paul's Presbyterian church residing on the 3rd concession, held an ice cream social and concert in Victoria hall and on the grounds on Saturday evening. It was well attended.

The Emerald Dramatic Club held a dance in Victoria hall on Friday evening. Glenn and MacDonald's orchestra furnished the music.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SELBY.

The farmers around here are getting their land ready for corn and potatoes. The grain crops are looking fine at time of writing.

Agoodly number attended Sabbath School there being over a hundred and ninety present. We were glad to see some new faces out and hope they will continue to come.

We are sorry to hear that little Percy Rose is ill with pneumonia, we hope he will soon recover.

Master Charlie Jackson is ill with scarlet fever and is quarantined in

Miss Jennie Pringle stays very ill.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Ephriam Robinson is improving We hope all those who are ill will soon be able to get out and enjoy the lovely weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Mather, of Latta, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Bert Martin.

Mr. Melville Windover has purchased a new McLaughlin car.

The Selby Epworth League are preparing for an orchard party. Watch for more particulars later.

A large number took here at attended the funeral of the late Edward Brady. He was a general favorite of all who were fortunate enough to know him. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brady. The family have the sympathy of the whole community.

—o—

ROBLIN

Our village was the centre of attraction last Wednesday afternoon, when Marlbank Baseball team came down to play our boys. Our team got away with a good start and held Marlbank without a hit in the first innings, then in their turn they made four runs. Things went along nicely until the first of the fourth, our boys making six to Marlbank's two. Then Marlbank started a batting bee, and helped by the wildness of our pitcher, it being their first game this year, ran up a score of thirteen to nine at the finish. The features of the game were running catches, made by R. Buckham, R. Telfer and B. Milligan, while Woods had a good day's bat, collecting a home run, a two bagger and two singles in four times up. Woodhouse pitched a great game for the winners, allowing one walk and turning back many Roblin batsmen with his shots. He was helped out by good fielding in the pinches. The game was fairhanded by Mr. Bailey at the plate and Mr. Bob Perry on the bases, and was not marred by any chewing matches. Our boys took the beating like men, and hope to do better next time. The Marlbank team had refreshments at Mrs. White Smith's.

Ladies' Aid was well attended at Mrs. Ackerman's, Forest Mills, on Tuesday last, about forty-five attending.

Mrs. John Thompson, Deseronto, visited her daughter, Mrs. I. Sterling, for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Powers and Miss Eva Young took tea with Mr. and Mrs. D. Richmond, on Thursday evening.

Miss Mae McCutcheon, Sydenham, spent a few days last week at her home here.

Mr. Gordon Woods spent a few days last week at Ottawa.

Mr. John Kimmett spent the 3rd in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Paul visited friends in Toronto, a few days last week.

Mr. Clare Hayes, Kaladar, visited friends here a few days.

Mr. Dan Gilmour, the Misses Aleta and Beryl Milligan, Tamworth, and Misses Ellen Kimmett and R. Lasher, Roblin, spent the 3rd at Queensboro.

Mr. Jim Hart and Miss Sadie Embury and Mr. and Mrs. P. Hart motored to Kingston on Sunday.

Mrs. Volney Woods is spending the week in Napanee.

Miss Eva Young took tea with Mr. and Mrs. W. Powers on Sunday.

There will be no church in the Methodist church for the next two Sunday nights, as the decorators have started to work and a week from Sunday our pastor will attend conference.

The Standard camp meeting will start on Friday and continue for ten days. A large crowd is expected and a number of ministers from other circuits will attend.

Mr. Fred McFarlane, Forest Mills, was the guest of Miss Ellen Kimmett on Sunday.

Rumor says a number of weddings in the near future.

Bring your butter and eggs to D. Lasher's.

—o—

YOUR FIRST HALF HOLIDAY

JUNE 15th, 1921

Can be enjoyably spent at the Driving Park.

Fast ball game,

SYDENHAM
Vs.
NAPANEE

at 3.30 p.m. sharp

NAPANEE BAND IN ATTENDANCE

The boys are playing good ball and are worthy of your support.

Encourage them by turning out in large numbers.

DANCE AT 8.30

Proceeds in aid of the Napanee Athletic Association.

COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

The twelfth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for counties of Hastings, Lennox and Addington, was held at Camden East, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 31st and June 1st, 1921.

TUESDAY.

Beautiful weather greeted the delegates as they gathered at the opening session on Tuesday a.m. Following the devotional exercises, taken by Mrs. (Rev.) Cooke, our greatly beloved President, Mrs. Gibson, of Belleville, took charge of the sessions of the day, which proved to be a real uplift in every way to all present. The morning was taken up principally by the receiving of reports from the Superintendents of the several departments of work.

The Recording Secretary, in commencing her report, spoke of many things which cannot be included in a statement, yet which count so much, and for which our Union stands. This was especially true during the past year, which was one in the midst of the Referendum Campaign, when assistance was given many mothers while they went to the polls. Nor can we measure prayer. Because of the prompt reply from Secretary's of the Unions, etc., she was enabled to hand in this encouraging report. Eight Unions, with a membership of 446 and 4 honorary members, and holding 86 regular meetings, and 20 public meetings. There is also 1 Y with a membership of 36, three Loyal Temperance Legions with membership of 43. The total money raised during the year was $1,344.55. Seven Unions observed day of prayer and fifty pledges secured outside of Unions.

Miss Treasurer handed in a very gratifying report and asked the Convention to have the fees collected early in the Unions.

Mrs. Dunwoody, Evangelistic Superintendent, gave a splendid report of work done in this line, and emphasized the importance of the work of Evangelistic Supts. of Unions, to whom there is being sent a list of rules.

Mrs. Parliament, Press Reporter Supt., spoke of activity in all Unions.

Mrs. Rogers, Scientific Temperance Supt., gave some pointed suggestions for this department.

Mrs. Hatton, Prison Reform Supt., reported work being done where necessary and feels there is much women can do in looking after any in trouble.

Mrs. Irvine, Citizenship Supt., gave a report of interest and full of thoughts.

Mrs. Curry, Anti-Narcotic Supt. reported advancement in this department.

Miss Farley, Medal Contest Supt. in giving her report suggested, now the campaign is over, that we double our diligence in this work.

Miss Dunbar, Travellers' Aid Supt. reported work being taken up quite generally, also the collecting of Surprise Soap Wrappers by many of the Unions and particularly the collecting of 3270 wrappers by the Y of Belleville. The Unions were asked to make the money value of these wrappers for Travellers' Aid work more generally known.

Miss Gandier, L. T. L. Supt. brought a very live report from three L. T. L.'s. The victory of April 18th is the greatest benefit to boys and girls, but this work needs following up and if Public School Boards knew the importance of the work they would insist upon it being brought into all schools.

Mrs. R. Graham, Moral Reform Supt. All Unions, reports work done and also that 28 mothers' meetings were held.

At the noontide prayer Mrs. Dunwoody, in her own earnest manner, based her thoughts on "And I, if I be lifted up," showing the need of lifting up Christ in our homes, church and communities.

In the opening of the afternoon meeting Mrs. Burnell Denison, Selby, very beautifully brought before the Convention the ideal home. What would our homes be if they were the reproduction of the home at Bethany. Our hospitality should and must be for service.

All heartily enjoyed and benefited by the address on Patent Medicines, given by Mrs. N. Miller, Napanee. Cocaine is a splendid drug to deaden pain in having the tooth extracted, but would not have to have this effect upon the whole body, as one did more or less in using Coca Cola and many other soft drinks, as they contain such a large percentage of cocaine. She demonstrated that alcohol fluid is very into so many patent medicines to-day, also into the essences used in baking. We need to guard our homes, and as we are trying to get rid of one evil let us not bring in another.

The "Quiz," conducted by Miss Anderson, Napanee, brought much important information before the Convention. The organizing of Temperance Pledge signing in the S. S. took 20 years and was accomplished by Mrs. Yeomans, a Quaker lady. Mrs. Bigford, Miss devoted W. C. T. U. worker. Miss Willard's prophecy that some day the White Ribbon would girdle the world has now come true.

An exceedingly interesting and timely paper was given by Mrs. Farley, Belleville, on Dress Reform. Women to-day are slaves of fashion, they must have the latest or die, so that the conditions are really serious. Our country has the most wonderful women of the world, so let them stand for all that makes for purity.

The evening Devotional Exercises were taken by Rev. Capt. Latimer, pastor of Convention Church, who gave a strong plea for the undertaking of an Anti-Cigarette (coffin nail) campaign in our schools. This is the greatest menace facing our country today. His discourse included many illustrations from experiences in the great war and was much enjoyed by all.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

Mrs. Gibson, in reviewing the work of the eight years of her Presidency, brought before the Convention real encouragement. The advancement along every line, the contributions to special work such as lumbermen's work, missionary work, etc., indicate splendid activity. Woman's Franchise, brought about by the W.C.T.U., was the direct means of the large majority in the victory of April 18th, and with the possibility of women filling any position under government control, promises a bright future.

The Convention was greatly honored by having present the Provincial 1st. Vice President, Mrs. Pugsley, of Toronto, with her many helpful suggestions at all sessions and especially by her very excellent address in the evening, which stirred all present. In commencing her remarks she said she was always glad to get home, and it felt like coming home coming to this part of the Province. In referring to a visit to Pennsylvania, for sight seeing, Mrs. Pugsley said they stood on so many hills because of the view from which they offered. To-day we stand on a hill-top of victory, but we have not taken the last trench because there is so much follow-up work to do. One great necessity is to educate the foreigner in order to make good citizens. The necessity of all men and women helping in this great work was forcefully illustrated by the story of a boy's raising in which men were engaged. All went well until a very large bent was to be raised, but the men were unable to put it up to its place, until a woman, who had been alertly watching, came and put her hand under it, and another and another until many were assisting, then the bent went into place. So in all uplifting in life, it requires the united efforts of both men and women. The proper enforcing of the law during the next three years will convince the people Prohibition is a good thing.

The music furnished by Mrs. Cooke and Miss Switzer, of Newburgh, and the Camden East choir added much to the enjoyment of the day.

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Electric Irons! Electric Irons!

This week only we are selling the well-known Hotpoint Electric Iron, regular price $8.00, for only $6.00. This price can not be repeated so secure yours now at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Everybody Enjoys a fine cup of Tea.

"SALADA" TEA

IF YOU DRINK JAPANS TRY "SALADA" GREEN TEA Infinitely Superior to the Best of Japans.

is truly delicious at all times. 30 years' reputation for fine teas.

SAVINGS

Regular deposits of small amounts will often accomplish more than infrequent deposits of larger amounts.

The regular saver finds inspiration in watching his balance grow.

Interest allowed at 3% per annum added to the principal half yearly.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - - C. PATTEN CARR, Manager.

Sub-Agency at Roblin, open Tuesdays, Fridays.

Let Us Be of Service to You in Sending Money Abroad

TRANSFERS of money to all parts of the world, by draft, post remittance, or cable, can be made through this Bank quickly and at advantageous rates.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to Statute, will meet at the Council Chamber in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 21st, 1921.

at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, June 22nd, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated June 4th, 1921.

J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.

Law office over Hydro Electric Store,
Dundas St. - Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.

57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

H. W. GALLAGHER
The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.

11-3-m

FOR SALE—Brick house, two lots and new barn for sale in Upper Napanee. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE AND SIDE CAR, also a Chevrolet 5 passenger car, in good repair. Apply Ungar's Garage.

FOR SALE—Brick house near Driving Park. Electric lights, good well and barn and two lots. Apply Box 57, Napanee. 20-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

FARM FOR SALE—One hundred acres at White Lake. Good buildings, good fences, good water. G. MOWERS, Owner, Marlbank 27-c-p

FOR SALE—2-wheel Trailer, with attachments for Ford car, pneumatic tires, in first-class condition. Apply to C. W. CONWAY. 21-tf

LOST—A Ford truck chain, between west end of Bridge street and Napanee bottling works. Will finder kindly leave same at the works or notify J. GRIFFIN.

TAKE NOTICE—That on June 16th, 1921, at the hour of 10 o'clock there will be an Auction Sale of a large quantity of Farm Stock and Implements, household furniture and effects, on the place known as Nos. 2 and 3, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, being the premises known as the W. V. Detlor farm. There will also be offered at the same time and place, the said farm and premises. See posters. For particulars apply to MR. AND MRS. W. V. DETLOR, on the premises, or to T. B. GERMAN, Barrister-at-Law, Napanee.

Lawn Mowers, Lawn Hose, everything you require in the garden. DAVY & ALLISON. 23-c

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars,
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. .B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.
Telephone—262.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN, DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.
Napanee Ont.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for
Cream Separators
Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $80.00
900 lb. capacity, $85.00.
Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

Treat your seed grain with Formaldehyde—the only way to prevent "smut". Guaranteed government strength at WALLACE'S

Smoke your meat the new way! "Essence of Smoke" gives a delicious flavor and is so easy to use. Directions with each bottle. At WALLACE'S

OUR NATIONAL RAILWAYS

SOME COMPARISONS OF OPERATING COSTS.

In previous articles in this series, emphasis has been laid on the traffic situation as affecting the National System. It has been pointed out that there is not sufficient tonnage available to permit of profitable operation, by reason of much of the mileage being in new districts, and that this latter feature is also accounted for the National Lines having a less remunerative traffic than older established lines; that the competitive situation required a certain frequency of services that prevented freight train loads being held for large train loads, and that the passenger situation was highly competitive, but that coordination and consolidation of all Government Lines should improve the situation by providing more long-haul business, and consequently, greater density of traffic and a greater participation in higher class traffic from the manufacturing districts served by the Grand Trunk. While there has been general acceptance of these truths, yet there is still some doubt as to whether the deficits incurred could not have been reduced. The Management of the Canadian National Railways can speak only for those lines which it has had under its control. As the Grand Trunk Pacific was not taken over until September 1st, 1920, the returns of that Company have not been included in those of the National System. The title "Canadian National Railways" includes the Canadian Northern Railway System and the Canadian Government Railways; the latter group including the National Transcontinental, Intercolonial, Prince Edward Railway and several small branch lines in the Maritime Provinces. The operating deficits of these lines were :—

1919	$14,020,671
1920	26,708,456
In addition to the operating loss of	$26,708,456
There are interest charges due the public of	13,993,696
	$40,702,152
And interest due the Dominion Government of	$10,326,261
Making the total deficit for 1920 for the Canadian National Railways of	$51,028,413

The other items which are included by the Minister of Railways in dealing with the railway situation in the House of Commons related to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's operations for the year for our 900 miles of which the National Railways' Management was in charge. The items were :

Grand Trunk Pacific operating deficit	$10,134,513
Grand Trunk Pacific interest charges	9,332,776
Adding these items makes up the total of	$70,495,702

The interest charges included above cover the interest on all moneys which the government has advanced for equipment purchased and other capital expenditures since the Canadian Northern System was acquired and also the interest on funds advanced to meet the 1919 deficit.

It is recognized that under existing conditions the payment of interest charges out of current earnings is not possible for a system made up of lines which were individually unable to meet their interest obligations. Beyond this general statement and the quoting of the amounts above, this article will deal only with 'Operating Deficits', and an endeavor will be made to show that it was not within the limits of practical railroading to wipe out these deficits under the conditions which prevailed during 1920

Maintenance Expenses roughly, about 40 per cent. of the total operating expenses of a railway, divided fairly evenly between the fixed and movable plant or, as technically termed, Maintenance of Way and Structures about 20 per cent., and Maintenance of Equipment 20 per cent. To make a comparison with all other Canadian railways it is necessary to go back to the year ended June 30th, 1919, as these are the latest Government statistics available.

COMPARISON OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EXPENSES...

For the year ended June 30th, 1919, the cost of Maintenance of Way and Structures per mile of single main track was :

Canadian National Railways	$1,666.55
Other Canadian Railways	1,833.52

This shows a cost per mile of line, the National System expended $166.97 less than the other Canadian railways did. To show how the many units involved in such a gigantic operation as the Canadian National Railways run into large figures it may be noted that if the Canadian National Railways had spent $166.97 more per mile of line (required to bring its expenditure up to the average for the $14,322.2 miles comprised it would have added to the deficit $2,390,377.73.

Remember, this was the first year after the war when deferred maintenance was being taken up.

Before deciding whether the expense per mile was high or low, it is well to look at the general situation. The Canadian Railway statistics show that in the last five pre-war years all Canadian railways were spending on Maintenance of Way and Structures an amount for material and labor combined, which when distributed as between the two on the basis of the general ratio which labor bore to expenses represented for each mile of line an annual expenditure for labor of a little more than the average annual wage of one employee. Such was the case in each of the five years immediately preceding the war, ending with the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1914. In each of the next five years following the expenditure for labor on the same basis for all Canadian railways has averaged less than the average annual wage of one employee per mile of line per annum. It should be borne in mind that in the mileage taken over for operation since 1914 there is a large proportion of main line.

Similarly for the Canadian National in 1920 the total expenditure per mile of line distributed on the general percentage which labor bore to expenses was $240.00 less than the average annual pay of one employee.

It must be remembered that the average mile of line must include its quota of what double track there is, about 25 per cent. of yard track and siding, on all of which ties, rail fastenings and ballast require renewal. The average mile of railway includes also its proportion of structures of all kinds, station and terminal buildings, bridges, tunnels, rail, signal and telephone lines and fences, and maintenance includes removal of snow, sand and ice as well as the renewal of all wearing parts. Surely, therefore, no charge of extravagance can be laid at the Canadian National Railways' door on this account, particularly when the period under review is one following five years of retrenchment, really a year in which a liberal allowance for maintenance was fully justifiable.

When much of the work was authorized and when the money was expended it was not known that the large wage increases, which were dated back from September to May, would have to be assumed.

If the full amount of one man's wages per mile of line had been incurred for labor, the additional cost for the 17,000 miles now under National Railways' Management would have been $4,093,125.60.

COMPARISON OF MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT EXPENSES.

On a per mile of line basis, the records show that the expenditure for the five years previous to and including the year ended June 30th, 1914, was more than the average wage and hence then the amount expended is less. The equipment per 100 miles of line is substantially the same, very slightly less, taking one five years against the other.

A unit comparison for the year ended June 30th, 1919, is as follows :

COST OF MAINTENANCE PER LOCOMOTIVE PER ANNUM.

Canadian National Railways	$4,388.42
Other Canadian Railways	5,260.76

COST OF MAINTENANCE PER FREIGHT CAR PER ANNUM.

Canadian National Railways	$ 112.58
Other Canadian Railways	123.79

COST OF MAINTENANCE PER PASSENGER TRAIN CAR PER ANNUM.

Canadian National Railways	$4,383.79
Other Canadian Railways	4,620.37

The Canadian National Railways, being practically the only Systems materially increased its equipment since the war, has some justification for an increase in total Maintenance of Equipment expenses, apart from the extra cost of maintenance per unit, which higher costs of material and labor have brought about.

There is this to be said about all maintenance expenditure that is not, at least, to go into the improvement of the railways' property, fixed and moveable.

TRAFFIC AND GENERAL EXPENSES.

These expenses are generally compared on the proportion they bear to the total operating expenses. The comparison for the year ended June 30th, 1919, is as follows :

TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Canadian National Railways	1.45 p.c.
Other Canadian Railways	2.09 p.c.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Canadian National Railways	2.18 p.c.
Other Canadian Railways	3.10 p.c.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

On a per mile of line basis, these expenses for the year ended June 30th 1919, compare as follows :

Canadian National Railways	$3,583.11
Other Canadian Railways	4,812.54

These expenses are often compared on a train mile basis, but in making such a comparison it must be borne in mind that, included in Transportation Expenses as a group, in addition to the trainmen's and enginmen's wages, coal, oil and other supplies directly affected by train movements, are a number of large items which do not vary proportionately with the number of train miles run. Such items are : superintendence, dispatching trains, station employees, station supplies and expenses, various terminal expenses, signals and crossing protection, so that a line of the train movements or of light traffic has a greater expense, relatively, per train mile than one over which a large number of trains are moved.

On a train mile basis the comparison is :

Canadian National Railways	$ 1.71
Other Canadian Railways	1.62

Nearly half the expenses making up this cost would be reduced greatly on a train mile basis if as Canadian National as are run on the average on other Canadian Railways.

We suppose the daily expenses of operating a mile of railway were :

(1) Maintenance of Way and Structures	$ 5.00
(2) Maintenance of Equipment	5.00
(3) Traffic Department	25
(4) General and Miscellaneous Expenses	40
(5) Transportation Expenses	10.00
	$20.65

If there were five trains operated over that mile, the cost per train mile would be $4.13. If an additional train were run, it would not, initially at least, increase item (1) practically at all. Item (2) would increase slightly. Items (3) and (4) would not be noticeably increased, and if item (5) about half the expenses would increase proportionately, so that for six trains instead of five the expenses would be approximately :

(1) Maintenance of Way and Structures	$ 5.20
(2) Maintenance of Equipment	5.00
(3) Traffic Department	25
(4) General and Miscellaneous Expenses	40
(5) Transportation Expenses	11.00
	$ 22.85

It is thus seen that total operating expenses per train mile have been reduced from $4.13 to $3.81 by the fact that an additional train has been run, and transportation expenses per train mile are reduced from $2.00 to $1.83.

On the savings side, the advantage is still more evident, assuming that the five trains were only producing average earnings of $41.00 per train mile, or $20.00 per day, or a loss of 65 cents per mile per day. The additional train would take the gross from $20.00 to $24.00 per mile per day and a net of $1.15 would result.

Of course a greater net would result if the additional traffic would be handled on the trains now operated.

It has been pointed out in a previous article that the Maintenance of Way expenses are the hardest for a line of light traffic to carry. The above example shows how additional trains help to carry the load.

In making a general comparison with all Canadian Railways for the year ended June 30th, 1919, it is found that on a per mile per day basis the expenses of all other Canadian railways are 40 per cent. greater than are those of the Canadian National, the earnings of other railways are, however, 83 per cent. greater and other Canadian railways run 42.3 per cent. more trains per mile of line per day than the Canadian National. The figures for the above and the traffic units moved per mile of line per day are as follows :

	Canadian Railways	Canadian National Railways	Other Canadian Railways
Year ended June 30th, 1919			
Comparison on per mile of line per day basis			
(1) Gross earnings	$ 32.12	$ 17.48	1,397
(2) Operating expenses	26.81	19.05	1,157
(3) Net earnings of deficit	5.31	1.57 (Def.)	240
(4) Total trains moved	8.16	5.74	2,253
(5) Number of passengers moved	253	149	
(6) Number of tons of freight moved	2,253		

From the above it may be contended reasonably that expenses in 1919 were not out of line with those of other railways, and the increases in expenses which took place in 1920 increased considerably the difficulties of the National System. The increases in freight and passenger rates did not, on account of the character of its traffic, provide the same benefits. The explanation of the former is found largely in the operating ratio. The effect of a 30 per cent. increase in wages for eight months on a line operating at a ratio of 115, is quite different from the effect of the same increase on a line operating at 81.4. Assuming that the same proportion of labor exists in both cases say 62 per cent., in the first case the wage increase means an increase of $21.39 in expenses per $100 gross, and in the second case an increase of $15.14 in expenses per $100 gross. For eight months this makes a most material difference as can easily be seen.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FROM REMOTEST PARTS OF GLOBE

Taniac Elements Come From Many Lands Far Away From Here.

The ingredients from which the celebrated medicine Taniac is made, come from remote sections of the earth, and are transported thousands of miles over land and sea to the great Taniac laboratories of Dayton ,Ohio, and Walkerville, Canada.

The Alps, Appenines, Pyrenees, Russian-Asia, Brazil, West Indies, Rocky Mountains, Asia Minor, Persia, India, Mexico, Columbia and Peru are among the far away points from which the principal properties of this remarkable preparation are obtained.

What is said to be the largest pharmaceutical laboratory in the United States has been completed at Dayton, Ohio, for the manufacture of Taniac, which, according to recent reports, is now having the largest sale of any medicine of its kind in the world ; over 20,000,000 bottles having been sold in six years

The new plant occupies 60,000 square feet of floor space and has a daily capacity of 50,000 bottles. Uniform quality is guaranteed by a series of careful inspections by expert chemists from the time the roots, herbs, bark and flowers are received in their rough state from all parts of the globe until their medicinal properties have been extracted by the most improved processes. The finished medicine is then bottled, labeled and shipped out to tens of thousands of druggists throughout the United States and Canada to supply a demand never before equalled by this, or any other medicine.

THE HYDRO IN CENTRAL ONTARIO

Because the Hydro-Electric System is a public institution, any critic feels free to attack it by fair means or foul. So far the System and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which has the duty of administration, have stood unscathed under a whole series of frontal and flank attacks.. If one tenth of the reckless statements made by the malignant critics had been true, even in part, the Commission long ago would have lost the confidence of the public, the System would be no better than a tangle of industrial and financial wreckage, and the private exploiters of the people would have a free hand.

Recently the status of The Central Ontario System, controlled and managed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission on behalf of the Provincial Government, was questioned by that independent, judicial authority, THE FARMERS' SUN. The result of the inquiry appears under a two-column heading :

"Central Ontario Power System a Huge White Elephant. Hydro paid $2,700,000 on account. No Assets to show for Money. Bonds mature in Four Years and no Sinking Fund Provided, Etc., Etc."

The conclusions of the article are as follows : "Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro-Electric Commission take the people's money, spend it as they see fit, get in debt and adopt methods of financing that would bankrupt any ordinary concern."

All this is very terrifying. One is surprised that the Hydro-Electric Commissioners have not put up Canadian Ales and up the ghost. They still venture, however, to walk in the light of day, possibly relying on the fact that the Central Ontario System has accumulated in four years Renewal and Contingency reserves of $823,273.65. For some good reason The Farmers' Sun overlooked this trifling sum and made no reference to it whatsoever. Because of this omission the whole article becomes a half-truth, which according to the proverb is always more mischievous than a lie.

Other systems under the control of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission are owned by the participating municipalities. The Central Ontario is on an entirely different basis. It is owned by the Province, and is administered by the Commission at the request of the Provincial Government.

During the war years while the Hydro-Electric service was stretching to every portion of Western Ontario, there was a measure of discontent in the district east of Oshawa. There seemed to be little possibility of securing for the people a large electrical service or more reasonable rates, since most of the sources of energy were in the hands of private companies. The Dominion Government has alienated waterrights along the route of the Trent Canal, and the leases were jealously guarded by the holders. The Electric Power Company, under the direction of certain interests in Montreal, had gradually obtained control of some 22 public-service companies operating in the region, and had a firm grip on the development rights at the various waterfalls.

Since the Ontario Government favored the policy of recovering, as far as possible, all water-power rights within the Province, negotiations looking towards the purchase of the electrical service Company's assets were begun. In due course the Company named a price of $8,350,000. This was to cover the plant, franchises and rights of the twenty-two going concerns in the merger.

The original understanding was that the Company would take in payment forty-year Provincial bonds bearing interest at four per cent. But this basis the purchase was recommended by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Later the Government consented to a variation of the agreement and undertook to issue ten-year bonds in place of the forty-year securities proposed. The Government took the responsibility, and validated the amended agreement by legislation.

The responsibility of management was laid upon the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. A survey was made. Betterments and extensions of various sorts were recommended and approved, and new development plants were projected to meet the growing demand for power. The Commission takes full responsibility for everything it recommends. Today the Central Ontario System is electrically efficient and reliable from end to end. Its assets are $13,244,180.11. Its Reserves for Renewals and Contingencies, as stated above—are $823,273.65, and experience has shown that the basis of assessment for Renewals is unduly conservative. In addition there is a sinking fund reserve of $21,216.36. At the end of 1920 the System had in Reserve, therefore, $844,490.01.

So far, there is a surplus on operation of some $2,418.29, which reduces the net operating deficits since 1916 to $85,112.51, only about 10 per cent. of the sum held in Reserve. Meanwhile the output and sale of energy has increased from an average of about 16,000 horse-power to over 30,000 horse-power.

Complaint is made by The Farmers' Sun that $2,700,000 of the original purchase price went for "water-rights, franchises, and other assets of an intangible nature," and therefore that the Province paid this money for a solid brick of no value.

Such a criticism is interesting, because in the past the "Hydro" has been severely assailed for alleged unfairness to private capital. The legend is that the Commission bludgeons private investors into parting with their property at a ridiculously low price. These water-rights and franchises of the Central Ontario were held by a private corporation, having been acquired in good faith from private holders competent to sell them. The theory that they are of no value seems to set The Farmers' Sun on the same bench with the extreme Socialists.

Ontario folk, jealous for the rights of private capital, and considering the justice of rewarding private enterprise before establishing a public electrical service, will probably consider that the recovery of all rights in falling streams throughout Eastern Ontario is worth $2,700,000 since it frees the public from the incubus of paying dividends to private individuals in perpetuity.

(Signed) J. E. MIDDLETON.

THE HEALTH OF FARM ANIMALS.

With the effort being made to induce Great Britain to remove the embargo on cattle, the report covering the work of the operations and activities of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is of special interest. Compared with similar reports from other lands it shows Canadian live stock to be particularly healthy. In fact there is reason to believe that Canada comes near presenting a clean bill of health in this connection. The report furnishes full particulars of the thorough work done by an army of inspectors covering every part of the country. For the first of the two years dealt with, namely, that ending March 31st, 1919, Dr. Torrance, the Veterinary Director General, is able to say "the health of Canada's live stock has been highly satisfactory," and for the second year, ending March 31st, 1920, that the high standard has been maintained. The few outbreaks that have occurred, the complete statistics given show, have been efficiently dealt with and the diseases eradicated. A gratifying feature is exhibited in the increased number of animals inspected for export in the second year, 316,000, as compared with less than 100,000 in the previous year. Two statements of importance are made when it is said that Canada must produce more mutton before we can stop importing, and that the decrease in hog production is serious and may adversely affect our good standing in the English market if not overcome ; and this, despite the fact that the killings increased from 1,650,966 in 1912 to 2,332,387 in 1919. Both in Denmark and Ireland the killings greatly decreased. This statement carries its own lesson. Another suggestion that should be heeded by hog breeders is that hog cholera is provoked by uncooked garbage. Cooking, the report says, is an effectual safeguard when properly done. The branch not only keeps a keen watch and supervision over live stock and live stock products, but also over every form of canned food, including fruits, vegetables, and condensed milk. Regarding this section the report suggests that if our manufacturers desire to retain the foreign markets that have been opened up they must pay more attention to the maintenance and promotion of quality

Abraham Bowen passed away at the House of Providence on Saturday of last week. He was formerly a resident of Marysville and the remains were sent there on Monday.

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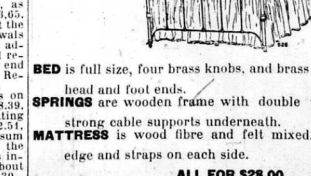

BED is full size, four brass knobs, and brass rail on top of both head and foot ends.
SPRINGS are wooden frame with double woven wire and strong cable supports underneath.
MATTRESS is wood fibre and felt mixed. Made with roll edge and straps on each side.
ALL FOR $28.00.

Mattress Prices have been Greatly Reduced
Every Mattress in our store (except the cheapest line) has been cut in price. You can now get a good White Felt Mattress at **$13.00** ; Layer Felt at **$17.50** ; Layer Felt with feather proof ticking at **$20.00**, and the famous "Ostermoor" at **$25.00.**
The mattress trade is gradually swinging away from the cheap re-made mattress, and the cheapest one now in stock is **$8.00**. This is made of new material and not an old one made over.
BRASS BEDS AT FROM 20 PER CENT. TO 40 PER CENT. OFF

Gibbard's Retail Store
THE HOME OF GOOD FURNITURE
DUNDAS STREET.

Sir Richard Burton Was Traveler and Linguist

Famed for Scholarship

ON March 19 there fell the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Richard Burton, one of the most remarkable men of his time. Whatever celebrations marked the event we may be sure they included some profanity from admirers of Burton when they recalled the fate of his monumental work, "The Scented Garden," and his translations of Catullus. His wife examined the almost completed manuscripts and being a strictly religious woman, and Burton's wife being at least free, she thought that she would do a good deed by burning the stuff. This she did although she and her husband had already received some £16,000 as advance subscriptions. Lady Burton insisted that the ghost of her husband appeared to her and told her the manuscripts should be destroyed. But she made no mention of the fact until the subscribers began to clamor for their copies or for the return of their money. Burton's admirers, and they are many, believe that "The Scented Garden" marked an improvement even upon his famous "Thousand Nights and a Night," which is a classic.

Burton was the greatest traveler and the greatest linguist of his time, and perhaps of his century. He came of an English military family that had settled for a long time in Ireland. He used to hint that on one side of the family he traced to Louis XIII. of France, and on the other to Rob Roy. His appearance suggested a gypsy strain. He was tall, lithe, black-haired and black-eyed, and when it became necessary for him to palm himself off as an Arab he required little make-up. His parents were much on the continent, and in his boyhood he learned French, Italian and modern Greek. Indeed, before he died he knew all European languages as well as a score or so from Asia and Africa. He had a prejudice against German, which he knew perfectly, but which he refused to speak because he disliked the sound of it. He spent a short period at Oxford, where his father had sent him in the expectation that he would become a clergyman. He was expelled for violating the rules of his college and being insolent about it.

Then a commission was bought for him in the army and he went to India where he picked up a dozen or so tongues, including Hindustani, Persian and Sanscrit. He distinguished himself for his marksmanship and for his skill as a horseman. He took little trouble with studies as any man ever was, and occasionally he used to amuse himself and horrify spectators by riding on the backs of crocodiles. Also he was not a success as a soldier, being insubordinate, and when he was invalided home there was little regret. When he was forty-two years old he performed the feat that made him world famous. Disguising himself as a fakir he joined the pilgrimage to Medina and Mecca, being the first white man ever to penetrate the Mohammedan Holy of Holies. Had he been detected he would have been stabbed to death instantly. He returned to England and published the book that was to make him celebrated as an adventurer. It also made him famous, for his revealed powers of observation and description, for he brought back in his mind the most minute details of what he had seen, it being obviously impossible to make notes at the time.

He received a commission from the Royal Geographical Society to discover the sources of the Nile and took with him on this journey another officer named Speke. He was jealous of Speke even before he left her made his discovery of the Victoria Nyanza, which is really the source of the Nile. Burton discovered the great lake Tanganyika, which he concluded to be the source of the river, but Speke was not satisfied and pressed on alone to make his own discovery. His adventures were in the Crimean War but they seemed tame enough to a man who had risked his life so often and he got little satisfaction out of it. When it ended the idea occurred to him to visit the United States for the purpose of investigating Mormonism at Nyong. He took no interest in any other Americans but the Mormons and was disappointed when Young would not let him adopt the religion. It was not that he particularly desired to become a Mormon but it had always been his habit to adopt any new religion he heard about. He believed in none of them.

Leaving the army he spent the next few years in making trips to various parts of unknown Africa, mastering the languages and philosophies he came across. Of his phenomenal linguistic gift one illustration must suffice. The Sultan of Zanzibar visited London, and Burton and a professor whose particular gift was Arabic were deputed to talk to him. Burton began chatting in the Zanzibar patois and the delighted monarch at once responded. Of this dialect the other authority knew not a word and had to remain dumb during the conversation, which Burton, with malice, we must suspect, protracted. This led to the claim by the professor was an imposter and knew no Arabic. How the man had time to write as well as learn so much is a mystery to his acquaintances and it must remain so to the general public. His unexpurgated translations of the Arabian Nights' stories are a monument of erudition. He also wrote poetry, some of it of extremely high rank. He was distinguished as a wit, and perhaps no man in the nineteenth century came so close to being an Admiral Crichton.

"ECHOES OF THE EIGHTIES."

Some Jokes Collected in a Recent British Publication.

Famous British divines of the eighties figure in many amusing stories.

There was, for instance, the hunting parson, Rev. Jack Russell, for whom the bishop sent.

"Mr. Russell," he said, "I hear many things about you of which I do not quite approve." To which Mr. Russell replied, "But, surely, my lord, you don't believe all you hear. I hear many things about your worship, but I don't believe it all. The Devil is not as black as he is painted."

A poor woman in Glasgow asked a minister to visit her husband, who was dangerously ill. The minister, on leaving, asked what church they attended. The woman mentioned the one where the famous Dr. Norman Macleod preached. "He did not send for him?" he asked. "Nay, nay, sir; 'deed nay," said the woman, and then she added, confidentially, "This is a dangerous case of typhus fever, and we wadna risk him."

Another clergyman asked after a woman's brother, who had been very ill. "He is dead, sir," was the reply. "We sent for the doctor, but he did him no good; he was not the first to saw him. But, bless you, sir, we hears of false doctoring in the churches, but I wonder if there is false doctoring out of it."

A Scottish divine, after reading a passage of Scripture, said, "My brethren, this is a very difficult passage to understand. Commentators differ as to its exact meaning. Therefore I say to you, my friends, let us look the difficulty boldly in the face —and pass on to the next passage."

The strange religious ideas of some people are illustrated by the story of a fashionable woman who was met by a friend as they came out of church.

"What a beautiful sermon we have heard," said the latter.

"Indeed, do you think so, sir," she replied; "I can't quite agree with you. The preacher said one thing I did not like at all; he said, 'Our Saviour was a Jew'."

"Of course he did. What else could he say, seeing that our Saviour was a Jew?"

"Not really," said the woman, in astonishment; "I always thought he was a good Christian like myself."

Among other celebrities who figure in "Echoes of the 'Eighties'" is Lord Leighton, the great painter.

The President of the Royal Academy was abroad one summer and sat at table next to an entrancingly beautiful American girl.

"He admired her in silence for a short time. Then he thought he would like to hear her voice. So he turned to her and said: 'I hope you had a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic?'

"She replied, promptly, 'A pleasant voyage! No, indeed; it was fearfully rough, and I was so sick, I nearly brought up my stockings.'

Mrs. Humphry Ward, herself by a well-known society woman, who was in the habit of using words she did not understand. "It was terribly rough crossing the Channel, and I was desperately ill," she said to a Cabinet Minister. "When at last we reached Dover, I felt inclined to fall down on my knees and thank God that my feet were once more on Terra Cotta."

There is a moral to be drawn from a story told of Mrs. Vaughan, sister of Dean Stanley, who was Royal Chaplain for many years. She prided herself on her tact. One evening, discerning a man and woman sitting on a garden seat quite silent, she went up and introduced them to one another.

"As she knew the name of neither she made a confused murmur, and they bowed politely to each other. Having done her duty Mrs. Vaughan passed on. Half an hour later, as she was standing near the same couple, she heard the man say, 'My dear, have we been introduced yet?' And when they said good-bye she found that they were husband and wife."

Ancient Bathtubs.

Some day somebody will write a history of the evolution of the bathtub. It is certainly a very ancient institution. In the palace of Minos at Knossos at Tiryns (which antedated Troy) has been found a mucin-stained stone bath, and the ruins of Pompeii, which had a plug in the bottom, to be removed after use, in order that the water might escape through a hole in the floor.

During the Middle Ages bathing does not seem to have been fashionable; and in Europe at the present time comparatively few houses, even of the better class, have bathrooms. This is true of London to-day, where the portable tin tub with a jug of hot water usually serves the purposes of ablution.

The modern bathroom, indeed, with its porcelain tub and other luxurious equipments, owes its development to Americans. Within the present generation it has been evolved.

The newest style of tub, devised by a clever manufacturer of plumbers' supplies and designed especially for flats, is provided at one end with a ledge on which the bather may sit down while in the tub—half of the tub, that is to say, being twice as deep as the other half, and the total length being only forty-four inches. Thus the tub occupies a minimum of space and, if only the deeper part be filled with water, the arrangement is convenient for a foot bath or for the bathing of a child.

The Helping Hand.

Mrs. Barlow—"I had a woman to give me a helping hand with my housework."

Mrs. Grimes—"Did it pay?"

"No; I found the helping hand was the hand that helped itself."

Baboons sometimes throw stones at their enemies.

Romance of Aristocracy

Recalls One of the Novels Of Robert Louis Stevenson

READERS of Robert Louis Stevenson's novels may be interested to know that Lord Carmichael, who has just been appointed by King George to be his Lord Lieutenant and chief representative for the Scottish county of Peebles, is the head of a family to which "Barbara Grant," who figures in his romance "Catriona," belonged. "Barbara Grant" became in real life the wife of the last Earl of Hyndford to bear that title, and it was owing to her dying without issue that her husband's peerages became dormant on her demise. The principal heir and claimant thereto is Lord Carmichael, the greatest authority on spiders and centipedes in the United Kingdom.

The last of the Carmichaels to rank and vote as Earl of Hyndford, as Viscount of Inglisberry and Hamphray and Baron Carmichael, died in 1817, when most of his extensive estates went to the Anstruthers. Strictly speaking, the various peerages of the earl should have been taken up by Sir James Carmichael. He failed to do so on the score of expense, and his son was content with the title, which in turn, the late Sir James Carmichael, was also deterred by considerations of the heavy cost involved from proving his right to the four peerages, which, by virtue of the terms of their creation, were to descend to "heirs male whatsoever." In 1892, when Sir James Carmichael was elected in Parliament as member for Glasgow his right to sit in the House of Commons was disputed on the ground that he was in reality a Scottish peer who had merely neglected to establish his claim.

When he died without issue the four peerages in question passed to his kinsman, Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, and having succeeded William Ewart Gladstone as Liberal member for Midlothian, he was compelled to withdraw from Parliament after a relatively brief career there, owing to the question constantly being raised as to the validity of his vote, since he was, de jure, Earl of Hyndford, Viscount of Inglisberry and of Namphiar and Lord Carmichael.

Some time after his retirement from Parliament, this Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael was appointed to the Governorships of Madras, and it was in that capacity that he signalized that on his return to England he was given a peerage of the United Kingdom as Lord Carmichael, without any reference to the ancient peerages to which he was entitled.

The rights of Lord Carmichael to these dormant honors come to him through the marriage of his ancestor John Gibson of Durie with Lady Helen Carmichael, sister of John, fourth Earl of Hyndford, in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was on the strength of this marriage that Alexander, the son born of the union, namely, the above-named John Gibson baronetcy, assumed with the consent of the crown and in compliance with his mother's will the additional surname of Carmichael in addition to his own.

The founder of the Gibson family was Sir Alexander Gibson, one of the favorites of King James I. and VI. respectively. To the latter bestowed upon him, not long after his appointment as Lord of Sessions at Edinburgh, and a baronetcy, which he called Gibson of Durie, and then a barony, along with the title of Lord Durie of Anticosti, an island situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, now leased to Henri Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer, who uses it as a game and fish preserve.

Sir Alexander's titles and honors were inherited by his eldest son and namesake, who, however, was deprived of them until 1649. In 1703 Queen Anne conferred an entirely new baronetcy upon Thomas Gibson, the great-great-grandson of the baronet of St. James's creation. So that according to some the Lord Carmichael of to-day is the sixteenth baronet of his line, while dating from 1703 he is only the eleventh.

The fifth baronet of the new creation, Sir Robert Gibson, disappeared somewhere in America at the end of the eighteenth century, and it was only on the English courts decreeing in 1902 the judicial presumption of his death, that his cousin, John Gibson Carmichael of Durie, succeeded to the double baronetcy. Should Sir Robert Gibson, who vanished in America more than a hundred years ago, have left any legitimate issue, the Gibson baronetcy, which was created with remainder to heirs male whatsoever, would go to the senior of these American heirs.

Lord Carmichael is married to a Miss Nugent, but has no children, and while his barony of Carmichael will become extinct at his death, his younger brother, John Murray Gibson Carmichael, will become twelfth Baronet of Durie, according to some, and seventeenth baronet of that ilk, according to others. He will likewise inherit his elder brother's rights to the dormant earldom of Hyndford and its minor peerages.

A Difficult Problem.

It was the first time that he had been to Brighton, and his friend had left him stranded.

As he had no lodgings to go to, he decided to stay at an hotel. So he walked up to a small boy, and said:

"I say, Tommy, can you tell me the way to the nearest hotel?"

The youngster looked at him.

"Who told you my name was Tommy?" he asked.

"I guessed it," replied the visitor, "by the look on your face."

"Well, then," retorted the nipper, "guess your way to the hotel."

PRECIOUS METALS.

Did Early British Gold Find Its Way to Palestine?

All through the ages precious stones and the precious metals have been used in religious and national ceremonial, and for personal adornment peasant and princess alike have had a passion for trinkets.

In a recent volume on the subject of antique jewellery and trinkets, Mr. F. W. Burgess makes the interesting speculation that ancient British gold found its way into Palestine, and is mentioned in the Old Testament, and also refers to the Phœnician traders who came to our islands for copper and tin. In this regard mention should also be made of the wonderful island race, the holders of sea power four thousand years before our Lord, the Cretans, who in all probability taught the Phœnicians their seamanship.

Crete, that romantic island which stirred the historical imagination, the meeting point of three continents, developed a high civilisation long before Homer's Troy. Exquisite paintings, statuary, pottery, architecture which includes even the pointed arch, representations of musical instruments which disprove the theory of the Greek Terpander's lyre — these have been unearthed by Sir Arthur Evans and the other excavators, English, and American, and Italian. At Knossos there was a system of drainage, with inspecting chamber, etc., in the English fashion, as the Italian professor Halbherr said, like nothing between those days and these.

And jewellery! Who that had seen, in the Ashmolean, the golden effigy of a woman with wasp waist, puffed sleeves, and accordion-pleated skirt, has not had his imagination stirred and his humour tickled? That was one of the finds of Sir Arthur Evans, and on his first expedition he saw Cretan women wearing necklaces of the ancient, engraved gem stones, of which they have been found, the earlier with purely ornamental designs, the latter with pictograms of natural life. Rings, bracelets, armlets and diadems, and wonderful work in gold are among the treasures retrieved from prehistoric Crete.

There are thousands of written records, but the language has not yet been deciphered, though it seems undoubted that the Hellenes, through the Phœnicians, derived part of their alphabet from the Cretans. Is it too much to hope that the searchers will at last be rewarded by the discovery that these forerunners of Greece, who did so much, have also left us a literature?

Carr's Comments.

There was an occasion when James Whistler, the famous artist, accused J. Comyns Carr, the brilliant wit, dramatist, and art critic, of making a joke at the expense of a certain friend.

"Well," replied Carr, "I can make a friend most days, but I can only make a good joke now and then."

"Ha, ha!" laughed Whistler. "I wish I had said that myself!"

"Never mind, Jimmy; you will," retorted Carr.

This illustration of Carr's wit might be followed by other stories his wife tells in "Stray Memories."

The most pretty young girl whom Carr was openly flattering asked him, laughingly, whether his intentions were serious, to which he replied: "Serious, but not honorable, madam."

Once he was reproved by the management of a theatre for making his part much remembered by the stage-box at a sorely dull farcical comedy.

"Pray present my compliments to the manager," said Carr pointedly, to the attendant who had brought the message, "and assure him that we were not laughing at anything on the stage."

There was also an occasion when, while enjoying a picnic with some friends, a combative young curate, claiming to have secured the spot, swooped down upon the party with his Sunday school flock. Merrily Carr whispered, "Never mind. We'll cut him according to his cloth!"

African Forest Timber.

A reinforcement for the world demand for lumber is preparing in British East Africa, where there are between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres of woodland to draw upon, and a new industry, very infantile at present, is expected to grow as rapidly as the authorities are now considering plans to improve the harbor facilities for exporting the forests. The best wood is handed over for wheelmakers and wagon-builders and the making of wood block paving, railroad ties, bridges, ox yokes and axe, pick, and tool handles. It also makes good flooring and lining boards. Meantime there are new sounds in some of the African forests, the rhythm of the woodman's axe, the buzz of the sawmill, and the puffing of under-sized locomotives on the narrow-gauge tracks that are penetrating from the main line of railways into the woodlands. And many a workman, no doubt, will some day use tools whose handles grew in an African forest.

The Lion's Share.

A man noted for his propensity for taking more than his fair share of anything that was going, arrived home to dinner the other day.

His wife was busy in the kitchen finishing the preparation of the meal, so the head of the household proceeded to pour himself out some beer from from a jug.

Then came his wife's voice:

"Now, Sam, don't drink all that; I want the lion's share for once in a way."

When she entered she was astonished to find the man finishing off the last of the beer.

"That's your share," he replied, significantly, pointing to an empty glass. "Lions don't drink beer."

The first stagecoach in America started from Boston in 1661.

English Authority Says

Bulldog Is a Degenerate And Gradually Changing

THE bulldog is a degenerate. There is no question about it, asserts Prof. W. P. Pycraft, the noted English authority, in a contribution to the London Illustrated News. As much is admitted even by some of the greatest champions of the breed, and their strictures are based entirely on superficial characters, and the lack of stamina which this breed now displays.

"It is not, indeed, till we come to look beneath the surface that the full measure of this decadence can be seen," says Prof. Pycraft. "The skull, perhaps, more than any other part of the animal, provides the most striking evidence as to the justification for this condemnation. But this is a region which has never been examined by the breeder. An instance in proof of this came under my notice but recently, when a well-known breeder and winner of prises at the show bench, seeing the skull of Champion Kilburn Duke in my room at the Natural History Museum, asked to what animal the skull belonged. The assurance that it was that of a bulldog occasioned exclamations of surprise and incredulity. So well-fed was the animal, indeed, had such an excessive projection of the lower jaw, or so short a face!

"This projection, or the naked truth, this inability to appreciate the nature of the underlying structural features of the skull, was due to the fact that breeders, strangely enough, confine themselves solely to standards which appeal to the eye alone, and apply only to the living animal, in which the consequences of the shortening of the face, which has so long been aimed at, are entirely masked by the great upper lips. The skull shows that while the lower jaw has retained, approximately, its original length, the upper jaw has receded so far as to leave the incisors, or "cutting teeth," and the canines immediately behind them projecting far in front of their fellows to which they should be opposed. The palate, originally long and narrow, had become 'telescoped,' and is roughly heart-shaped, and wider than long. The third 'grinder' has, in consequence, become squeezed out of its place, lying now within the tooth-row and the adjacent hinder cusp of the great 'carnassial' of the lower jaw. The upper 'carnassial' now bites behind its fellow of the lower jaw, instead of outside it. Hence it no longer fulfils its purpose. And, furthermore, all the teeth are reduced in size.

"Such has been the endeavor to exaggerate the salient features of the original bulldog—the product of the brutal sport of bull-baiting — has been the unfortunate transformed this once formidable and savage beast into a monstrosity, and decadent one. The equivalent in the human head would seem, at least, to betoken a ferocity and tenacity of purpose even exceeding that of its prototype. Yet this is far from true. The great width across the chest and the wide-spread legs are complacently contemplated by the pundits of the show bench as unmistakably indicative of staying power; but these, too, are merely semblances of non-existent power."

Of the bulldog of to-day be a mere sham, he is yet, from the point of view of the evolutionist, an exceedingly interesting animal, affording a unique problem for solution. He has come into being within the last 70 years. What manner of dog will be the bulldog of 70 years hence if the present standards of perfection and 'improvement' are maintained? To say that this animal is the product of selection at the hands of the breeder would be to make an overstatement, suggesting a system of breeding to attain a definite, preconceived end. Nothing at all that has been done has been to seek, by selective mating, to intensify features pleasing to the eye of the fancier of this 'sporting dog.' Such has been throughout, worked entirely in the dark as to the effect of his efforts on the underlying bony framework, and the authorities are now considering plans to improve the harbor facilities for exporting the forests. The best wood is handed over for wheelmakers and wagon-builders and the making of wood block paving, railroad ties, bridges, ox yokes and axe, pick, and tool handles. It also makes good flooring and lining boards. Meantime there are new sounds in some of the African forests, the rhythm of the woodman's axe, the buzz of the sawmill, and the puffing of under-sized locomotives on the narrow-gauge tracks that are penetrating from the main line of railways into the woodlands. And many a workman, no doubt, will some day use tools whose handles grew in an African forest.

Strictly In Camera.

Elsie had been a very bad girl.

In a violent temper she had thrown an inkpot at her little brother Willie, who smashed the inkpot, tore her dress, and kicked the cat.

But little girls of eight must not do these things.

Her mother marched her upstairs with the object of giving her a sound, good hiding.

Matters were at their most exciting point when little Bill, attracted by the yells, opened the door and peeped in, on the chance of seeing some sport.

But that was too much for Elsie. In her prone position across ma's knee she managed to twist round her head and cry:—

"Bill, go away! Can't you see we're busy!"

Wilkins' Mite.

She weighed nearly twenty stone, and as she stood swaying by the movement of the tram-car, she waxed sarcastic.

"If there were any gentlemen in this car," she said, "they would not allow a lady to stand."

Then little Wilkins got up from his seat with a sigh. "Don't be cross, ma'am," he said; "I'll make one towards it."

Middle-Aged Bachelors

Flocking to the Altar, So English Records Show

THE middle-aged bachelor, hitherto the despair of match-making mothers is taking kindly to marriage.

This is one of the facts revealed in the annual report of the British Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, just published. It is probably the most humanly interesting document of its kind ever issued.

The number of bachelors of forty-five and over who married in Great Britain in 1918 was double that of 1911. What is the explanation? The Registrar-General advances two possible contributory causes—war prosperity and the surplus of marriageable women brought about by the war.

The effect of the war in creating so many widows is reflected in the statistics of women remarrying.

Under the age of twenty-five the number 10.7 times, and at twenty-five to thirty it was six times as great as in 1911.

But there are also increases under this head at ages over forty-five, which help to prove a general increase in marriage at this time of life, especially as men and women, widowed or single.

Boys under twenty are also marrying in much greater numbers. The two most striking facts in this connection are that boy husbands seldom marry women as young as or younger than themselves, and they do not marry widows as a rule.

The decline of religion in the life of the nation is shown by the continuous increase in the number of civil marriages. The decline applies to all faiths, with the exception of the Roman Catholic.

A sad note is provided by the revelation that the war cost the nation 600,000 babies, a total almost identical with that of the men who were killed on the battlefields.

The excess of London infant mortality over the average for the country, which was noted as an exceptional feature of the returns of 1917 and 1918, has disappeared, owing mainly to a remarkable fall in the London mortality at six months. At six and nine months this amounted to 40, and at nine months to 52 per cent. London shared in the general increase applying to the first four weeks, and its normal advantage at this period has been somewhat reduced. As in each of the five preceding years, it compared worse with the remainder of the country at nearly six months than any other part of the first year.

There is a general tendency for mortality to decline at most ages, says the report. The one exception to this hopeful sign is cancer, which constitutes, in its heavy toll of victims. Child scourges, like measles and whooping-cough, on the other hand, were less deadly than at any other period.

Some Winter Portents.

According to countryside lore, hard winters may be read in the beaver's hedgerow; the migration of birds, or the early inland flight of the gulls, who can certainly "sense" coming changes more acutely than we. The more scientifically inclined seek evidence in the temperature of the Gulf Stream waters now reaching our western shores, or in researches in cycles of weather; for averages over long periods, says Mr. John H. Willis, Fellow of the Meteorological Society, remain fairly constant, and an acute swing of the pendulum one way will generally be paid for. Precedents show that few hard winters have begun very early, and that several of the severest have certainly followed on the heels of abnormally fine autumns. Not till the day after Christmas, for instance, did the Arctic cold set in that made 1814 known as the year of the great frost, when the Thames was a solid sheet of ice between London and Blackfriars bridges, and a famous fair was held in the middle of it. The exceptionally severe winter of 1855 did not start till January 15, and the last of the century's last great frost, in 1894-5, followed, as in 1837, on an autumn phenomenally mild — facts which have set the weather prophets thinking.

THIS WOMAN'S RECOVERY

Shows Remarkable Restorative Power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Chesley, Ont.—"Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a total wreck. I had terrible pains in my sides and was very irregular. Finally I got so weak I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest half way up the steps. I tried two doctors but they did me no good. I saw your medicine advertised in the newspapers and thought I would give it a trial. I took four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and was restored to health. I am married, am the mother of two children, and do all my housework, milk eight cows, and do a hired man's work and enjoy the best of health. I also found Vegetable Compound a great help for my weak back before my babies were born. I recommend it to all my friends who are in need of medicine, and you may print this letter if you wish." — Mrs. HENRY JANES, R. R. No. 4, Chesley, Ontario.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who will continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.

MILES OF FLAMING GAS.

Biggest Sun Spots Show Themselves In February and August."

The recent appearance of large groups of spots on the sun recalls the fact that the biggest spots usually show themselves in February or August. Why they do so is not known, says Tit-Bits.

Among other mysteries connected with sunspots is their appearance in larger numbers than usual every eleven years or so. When they are seen most abundantly the period is known as the "maximum spot cycle," and when the sun is almost clear of them the period is called the "minimum spot cycle." Both periods occur at regular intervals.

These spots are caused by whirling masses of gas on the sun. The gas rushes up from the sun's interior with an appalling speed and appears dark only in comparison with the sun's brilliant outer atmosphere.

Perhaps the largest spot ever photographed at Greenwich Observatory was that of February 4, 1905, which had an area of nearly 4,000 million square miles.

Another group of spots is said to have had an area of 3,740 million square miles, which giant spots are distinctly visible with the naked eye. The earth in one of them would be like a pea in a pint pot.

"Well, I'm Jiggered."

There is a painful reality behind this common expression of surprise. It owes its origin to men who have returned to Britain from Africa and the Indies, where the jigger flea flourishes.

The "jigger," or, to give the pest its right name, "chigoe," makes its home in the hard parts of the toe, the unwary white man who crosses the floor of his hut barefooted, or who walks abroad in sandy boots.

It is the female of the species who is responsible for "jiggering" the white man. It is her custom to burrow under the skin, under the toe nails, into which she burrows, and thereafter lays her eggs.

At first one feels no inconvenience, but after a few days there is a sensation as if the boot has chafed one's toe; a few days later a little white "blob," not unlike a thistledown berry, appears beside the nail. This is the jigger flea's egg-bag. The attentions of the jigger are not confined to the feet alone.

There was one man in Africa who elected to sleep upon the ground. During the night a number of jiggers effected an entrance into his spine, and it was the hardest matter on earth to save his life.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A Non-Glare Lens at $1.25 per pair
and others at Higher Prices.

Good Advice Regarding your Battery during winter.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE
Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

PRINTING

All Classes of Job Printing are handled by this office. We have the Stock, and complete Machinery, and guarantee our Workmanship

Loose Leaf Ledger Forms
Loose Leaf Ledgers
Counter Check Books

Express Printing House
John Street, - Napanee

Wilson's Hardware Store

Housecleaning Time is Here

We have a **Paint** for every **Purpose** and a **Brush** to put it on.

For Your Walls and Ceilings

Martin-Senour Neu-Tone Paint

(The paint with a velvety surface)

Martin-Senour Gloss Paint.
Muresco, Alabastine.

For Your Floors & Woodwork

Martin-Senour products in: Ground Color, Wood-lac, Varnish Stain, "Marbolite" Varnish, Porch Paint and Floor Paints in all shades.

—also—

The Famous Degrah Varnish.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

Just a Few Lines Left

—in—

CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, BRASS, ETC.

ALL OLD STOCK AND OLD PRICES

SIGNET AND EMBLEM RINGS

Different Designs. All Prices.

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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
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JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

NEAR POST OFFICE

Harry Seymour's boot repair shop. Honest workmanship, fair prices. Try us.

We close every Wednesday, during May, June, July, and August at noon.

—o—

At H. W. KELLY'S grocery you can get the best Creamery Butter 35c. per lb; Oleomargarine, 28c. per lb.; Pure Bulk Cocoa, 20c. per lb.; Lily White Syrup, 60c. per tin; Canned Peas, 15c. per can; also French peas on hand. This is pineapple week. Be sure and get your supply for canning. We get a fresh shipment twice a week. Now don't forget about your Coffee, don't drink coffee that has been ground for a year, come and get a lb. of Kelly's Famous Blend Coffee, ground fresh every day. None can equal it. Same blend as John Paisley always kept at H. W. Kelly's, Campbell House corner.

—o—

Wednesday Closing.

The under mentioned merchants of Napanee have agreed to close their stores on May 24th and June 3rd all day and each Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, between the dates of June 15th and August 31st, both dates inclusive.

A. E. Clancy	T. D. Scrimshaw
Jas A. Wilson	The Fair
J. J. Haines	R. Knight
Weiss Bros	R. Rennie
The Graham Co.	R. J. Wales
Boyle & Son	F. D. Marsh
M. Maker	J. L. Boyce & Son
D. J. Hogan	The Robinson Co
Jas. Walters	W. A. Steacy
Hydro-Electric Power Commission	
F. W. Smith & Bro.	
A. E. Lazier	T. W. Walker
M. Taylor	J. E. Yared
H. W. Kelly	J. G. Fennell
H. A. Scott	Madole Hardware
W. Vandusen	M. I. Allingham
H. P. Pendall	R. B. Allen
A. Smith	Seymour Bros
V. Cowling	Mrs. L. Johnston
E. R. Todd	J. A. Vandewater
C. Ellison	Thompson Bros
Geo. Saad	Spencer & Son
A. MacGregor	Dominion Stores
D. B. Wilson	Chinneck & Co
Davy & Allison	Frank H. Perry
A. S. Kimmerly	S. C. Denison
Doxsee & Co.	Davis & Coates
S. A. Davis	C. H. Spencer
H. M. Scott	
Gibbard Retail Store	

Napanee Bowling Club.

The Bowling Green was opened for use on Monday evening and will continue open each evening.

No More Shipping.

The Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association will not ship cattle or hogs until further notice.

S. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

—o—

Trinity S. S. Anniversary June 12th.

The school will meet in the S. S. Auditorium at 10 a.m., to march their Class Records. At 10.30 a.m. the anniversary service will be in the church. Judge Deroche, of Belleville, will give the address.

—o—

Baby Chicks.

Last chance to secure them this season. We have them all age and popular breeds. First come, first served, while they last. We want your surplus hens, any number, also cockerels and roosters.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.,
Headquarters for Poultry.
Phone 103. 25-c

—o—

The Market Grocery.

Fresh groceries in each week. The highest grade in coffee and tea. Powdered whole milk—a small amount makes a glass of rich milk. Flowers and vegetables plants. We expect a limited number of moonflowers this week. The largest sizes in pineapples, fresh this week.

—o—

Hold on to Your Job.

If the seamen, the printers, the miners, the plumbers—the whole bunch of good workingmen—will take our advice, they will arbitrate, negotiate, conciliate, mediate, cogitate, argumentate and expostulate in setting forth their desires, but will be careful not to vacate their jobs. They will take to assume that they are infallible, or that their demands are necessarily just, and it is the last word in folly to invoke the loss and waste of idleness by striking. —Houston Post.

—o—

Lighted a Match to Dynamite Cap.

Harry Shaw, aged 21, and Geo. Ewing, aged 20, both of Montreal, were walking along the railway tracks at Napanee about 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last. Shaw noticed something on the ground and was curious to ascertain what it was. It turned out to be a dynamite cap, but Shaw did not have his curiosity satisfied until he had lighted a match to his find. An explosion followed, and as a result, Shaw had the end of one thumb and two fingers blown off, and a piece of the cap also penetrated his leg. His companion suffered severe scratches about the head. After being given first aid by Dr. Stratton, the lads in charge of Police Barrett, rushed the injured men to the Kingston General Hospital. They are doing nicely and will recover.

—o—

Car Hits Road Roller During Night.

Driving in the darkness against a steam roller at one-thirty a.m. on Monday of last week, Mr. C. Bush's Ford came to grief near the County House of Refuge on the Belleville Road and refused to budge. The car was somewhat damaged, with wheel and axle wrecked, lamp broken and wind shield demolished. Mr. Ethel Lasher, who was in the front seat with the driver, Mr. Bush, was the only occupant hurt, being cut about the nose with fragments of the glass of the wind shield. The party, which was on its way home to Selby, was made up of the above and Stanley Lasher and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Dudgeon. That there was no light on the roller was Mr. Bush's contention. Belleville police officers visited the scene at his request and found that on the west end of the roller, which practically took up the right half of the road at a culvert, there was no light. On the east end was a lamp, but it contained no oil and a new wick—which had not been lighted apparently. There seems to be no roadwork going on at this point.

—o—

Baseball at Odessa.

Odessa Juniors took sweet revenge for the trimming received in Bath at the hands of the Juniors on May 24th, when they turned the tables Wednesday evening on their home grounds and defeated Bath 18 to 14. The score on the 24th of May was 17 to 14. B. Cairns, the pitcher for Odessa, put himself in a hole when he let the visitors score six runs in the first inning, but from then on he settled down and worked hard for the victory. The Odessa team started in with three runs in the first and scored one or more in every consecutive inning until the end. Pitcher Holt, who pitched for Bath, played a fine game and held the home team better than the spectators had expected. However, their batting was too heavy for him. This makes three wins and one loss for Odessa this year, and they have two more games scheduled in the near future. They are promisingly off to a good year's work.

The teams:

Bath—M. Mellow, tb; Putman, cf; Holt, p; Roselton, lf; Young, ss; Mott, 2b.

Odessa—N. Kilgannon, 3b; W. Kilgannon, cf; Emmons, c; Kenyon, ss; McDonnell, 1b; C. Cairns cf; B. Cairns, p; W. Kilgannon, and Frink, 2b.

The score:

Bath....	6	0	1	3	9	1	0	0	3	—14
Odessa...	3	2	2	1	1	3	4	2	x	—18

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer and Praise.
Sunday, 9.30—Morning Class.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School.
Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.

PAMAHASIKA'S PETS IN AN INDOOR CIRCUS

THE GREATEST TROUPE OF EDUCATED PETS IN THE WORLD

SATURDAY NIGHT AT CHAUTAUQUA

Chautauqua entertains and inspires all ages of people from six to ninety; it does it by combining entertainment with all forms of instruction. This is well illustrated in the appearance of this programme of the Indoor Circus given by Pamahasika's Pets

Trained by kindness by the greatest animal trainer on the North American continent, Prof. Pamahasika, who will appear in person with the Indor Circus, this is the greatest troupe of educated pets the world has seen. It seems almost impossible for animals to perform such a variety of difficult tricks and to do them in such an intelligent manner.

In the troupe are Australian white cockatoos, Australian Rosa cockatoos, Brazilian giant macaws, white Japanese doves, Japanese fantail pigeons, mourning turtle doves, canary birds, house cats, Persian cats, Angora cats, a monkey, dogs, and a trained trick pony.

Perhaps the greatest feature ever presented to any audience by trained animals and birds is the minature battle from the world war. During the action of the battle, the birds fire cannon, and when the fort bursts into flame, the fire company responds, raises ladders, turns over a water tank and extinguishes the fire. Then comes the victory. The German flag is hauled down and the British flag is run up. This is but one feature of the evening's entertainment, which lasts an hour and a half, with something taking place every minute of the time.

Prof. Pamahasika is a genius and is justly recognized as America's most successful animal animal and bird educator. He gives an interesting talk about his pets while the tricks are being done.

—o—

Kingston S. A. Band at the Armouries Next Saturday and Sunday, June 11th, and 12th.

A special musical programme has been arranged for next Saturday evening in the Armouries, by the Kingston S. A. Silver Band. Programmes are already on sale. Also three public meetings will be held in the Armouries as follows: 11 a.m., Holiness meeting; 3 p.m., Sacred concert, and 8.15 p.m., community service of praise. Adjutant Goodhew and Bandmaster Granger in charge. Several open-air meetings will be held during the day. Don't fail to come.

—o—

The Gas Plant.

The Hydro Electric Commission have notified the town council that on July 1st they will no longer make any gas in the Napanee plant. To put mains and service pipes on Dundas street in good condition would cost a lot of money, and as the gas plant has never made any profit, and less gas is being used each year, the Commission has decided to close the plant. Were the Commission to continue to send gas through the mains and pipes after the pavement is laid there is every probability that someone would get a cellar full of gas and the Commission would be inviting trouble. The deputation who went to Toronto on Monday, in reference to paving matters, will discuss the matter with the Hydro officials and endeavor to have the gas continued for a month or so longer.

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Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church Bay of Quinte Branch, will be held in this town June 7th, 8th and 9th. The sessions will convene as follows:

Tuesday afternoon — Trinity Church.
Tuesday evening — Grace Church.
Wednesday morning — Trinity Church.
Wednesday afternoon—Grace Church.
Wednesday evening — Trinity Church.

A pageant entitled "The Striking of Canada's Hour," rendered by the Mission Bands of Grace and Trinity churches will form part of the programme on Wednesday evening.

On Thursday all sessions will be held in Trinity Church. The Tuesday evening meeting will be addressed by Mrs. H. A. Lavell, B.A., Kingston and on Wednesday evening an address will be given by Mrs. Carscallen, Centre, China, on the "Status of Women in the Non-Christian World." The public are cordially invited to all the sessions.

A Fine Assortment of Fabrics to Select from

Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds

as well as

Plain Indigo Blues and Mixture Greys

Leave Your Order Early for Your New Spring Suit

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Class.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—The Bishop of Ontario will administer Confirmation and preach.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Next Sunday, Sunday School Anniversary. Judge Deroche, of Belleville, will be the speaker in the morning, the pastor in the evening.

Instead of the mid-week service there will be a public session of the Bay of Quinte Branch of the W. M. Society.

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MOSCOW NORTH.

The farmers are all through seeding and are busy planting potatoes.

The stork on Sunday left a wee boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown.

Mr. Wellesley Coulter spent a few days with friends at Lime Lake.

Mr. Thomas Buckley at Mr. Elias Jackson's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Bamford Degroff at Kingston one day last week.

Mr. B. King and Miss Bessie Card spent Sunday with his father, Mr. Sampson King.

Mr. Norman Jackson spent one day recently at Verona.

Miss Thompson spent Sunday at Parham.

Mr. and Mrs. Babcock spent Sunday at Mrs. Henry Reid's.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelly Hart and son and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bell and son were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson Sunday.

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WILTON.

Several members of the I.O.O.F. lodge attended service at Harrowsmith on Sunday evening.

Cartwright Denison returned on Thursday last from Kingston General Hospital, somewhat improved after an attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murphy, Lachute, Que., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Simmons, Syracuse, N.Y., and W. Simmons, Buffalo, N.Y., spent several days at the home of their father, Jas. Simmons, and to visit the bedside of their mother, who is very ill.

Sperry Shibley and W. Storms spent last week with friends at Cherry Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Walker, Yarker, are spending a week at the home of Clark Walker.

Mrs. Mabel Miller and two daughters, Mildred and Helen, Edmonton, Alta., are spending the summer at the home of Freemont Mills, and with other friends in Wilton and Yarker.

The country is looking fine after the rain of Tuesday last.

—o—

ENGINEER WAS KILLED.

Pinned Down by Engine When It Turned Over.

BRIDGEBURG, Ont., June 6.—Frank Allen, a fireman, was killed, and Fred Clark, engineer, was badly injured in the wreck of a Grand Trunk train near Sherkston, fourteen miles from Bridgeburg on the Buffalo and Goderich line Saturday afternoon.

The train, a summer special from Buffalo, discharged most of its passengers at Ridgeway and Lorraine, two stations before Sherkston, the train was slowing down for Sherkston when the engine mounted the rails. Allen jumped the same way the engine fell, his body was buried in the mud at the foot of the eight-foot bank, with almost the whole weight of the engine on him.

Efforts to tunnel under and extricate him were unsuccessful. A crane from Hamilton arrived at eight o'clock in the evening and lifted the engine so that the body could be taken out. The line was cleared about half an hour later.

None of the passengers were injured, but W. M. Milray, of Bridgeburg, baggageman, was cut and bruised about the head. Both Clark and Allen come from Bridgeburg. Clark's wife is seriously ill and they have three children. Allen had been married only a few weeks.

—o—

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JACKSON STUDIO,
Chesley, Ont.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER

June 3rd, 1921.

The drive of the last week, with morning sittings started to-day, is going strong and the prospects are for prorogation on Monday. That is the time set, but there have been so many delays and upsets of the schedule that there is little certainty about it, even at this date. Every so often a member develops a thirst for information on this subject or that and succeeds in holding up the works until his thirst is quenched with the desired information. There have been so many delays during the week that while everyone is hoping for the end of the week by Saturday night, it is still little more than hope.

A divorce bill, to grant relief from marital worries to one Alphonse DeMartigny has been talked out for this session. The case was usual in many respects. It originated in the Province of Quebec and both parties were Roman Catholics. There was a suggestion of collusion, which is always fatal to such cases and a determined fight sprung up to send the bill back to the Private Bills Committee, where it could be reopened and threshed out. This was defeated on a non-party vote, but when further opposition developed the promoters of the bill decided to drop it, and accordingly did so.

The introduction of a bill to take over control of all works in the Lake of the Woods and affected waters has been the cause of quite a furry during the week. There was to have been concurrent legislation in the Ontario and Federal houses, but the Drury Government fell foul of it at the end of the contract. Then there was a lengthy correspondence between Drury and Meighen in which the former protested against the Federal bill as "an unwarranted invasion of the Provincial domain." Meighen replied that it was simply a step taken in the interests of all concerned. Manitoba was urging that the Federal Government take control, and all parties in Ontario seemed fairly well united in favor of leaving things as they were for another year or so.

An amendment to give the bill the six months' hoist was defeated and the Government measure went through, although there was some opposition, not only from the Liberal side, but also from among the Government's own support.

With poetry and prose government supporters on Ontario's side spent an evening shooting over Dr. Reid's shoulder at the record of the Farmer Government of Ontario as road builders. Gordon Wilson, of Wentworth, after a month or so of preparation, sailed into Hon. F. C. Biggs with both fists, extracting gems in building roads around and through his own farm, while he let the rest of the Province go flagging for good roads. Dr. Michael Clark, of the Agrarians, called the Government's attention to the fact that such criticism was directed against the Federal Minister of Railways, Hon. J. D. Reid, whose department was responsible for approving of the roads built under the Government scheme. The Government, Dr. Clark, protested, had no objection to giving for good roads to just this sort of thing, but it had refused to listen.

The Minister of Railways said that his department would be guided by the reports of its own engineers and would only pay its proportion of what was a just and actual cost of laying down a proper road, so the matter ended there after an evening's debate.

Railway estimates brought forth an attack on Sir Joseph Flavelle, and a defence of that knight by Dr. Reid. Finally the items, which will provide more than $100,000,000 for Grand Trunk payments got through in the early morning hours and the Minister of Railways smiled broadly as he saw the fight dying down. D. D. Mackenzie wanted to know how the Government was going to develop Canadian ports when it ran its railroad to Portland, Maine, and how the people of Canada would like to know that the government had gone into the coal business through buying mines in the United States. Dr. Reid gave a vague promise of diverting freight to Canadian ports and selling the coal the mines produced in the States without bringing it to Canada.

Committee reports have given the legislators something to think about. As for the Railways and Steamships committee got practically no where. It brought in a report and then had it withdrawn. It had time to tackle the problem fully enough and suggested that the committee be re-appointed early next session so that it could make a thorough investigation. The Fuel committee got lost in a row over witnesses and contented itself with a statement that Canada had a wonderful stock of fuel resources and somebody ought to see that these were developed. It remains to this end the people were to be educated to use Canadian fuel instead of imported anthracite.

Civil Service Act amendments produced a lively discussion and a fight from the Opposition members against any move on the part of the Government to get back to patronage. As it came back to the Civil Service Act Bill was so changed its father would—not have known it, but there were still provisions which allowed the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge which would eventually wreck the Civil Service Act. The question is still being fought out, but the government will probably have enough strength in its ranks to carry the measure in the face of everything.

There may be a few items dropped from the Order Paper between now and Saturday night, or if they are not dropped their context will be changed so as to eliminate the contentious clauses, and in that way certainty of prorogation by Monday will come. The Premier still has his reservations for June 7th and expects to get away from Ottawa by Monday night to catch the boat at Quebec.

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Sporting Goods.

We have the best that can be obtained in all lines of Baseball and Tennis Goods at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Masters & Tierney

Undertakers

Motor and Horse Equipment

'Phones:
Office 30. Residence 145.

Wallpaper

New season's designs now in stock.

Come and select your requirements while we have a full stock.

All our new papers are 22 inches in width, which makes less matching and fewer joins.

WINDOW SHADES.
POLES, TRIMMINGS.

CORNER CENTRE AND MILL STREETS

8-tf

CAMDEN EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hewitt Newburgh, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Riley on Wednesday last.

Born on May 26th to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Edgar a son.

Miss Helen Simmons and Roy Samson were quietly married at Trinity church parsonage, Napanee, on Wednesday, May 25th, by Rev. Dr. Shorey. The young couple left immediately afterward for Toronto and Niagara where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Watts, Smith's Falls, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Brian recently.

The Wilton Dramatic Club gave their play entitled "Willowdale," in the parish hall on Friday evening last.

Mrs. James Robinson spent a few days last week with her son, Acton Robinson, Bicknell's Corner's west.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hogebone and Mrs. Wright, Conway, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Maria Hogebone.

The W.C.T.U. county convention was held in the Methodist church on Tuesday and Wednesday. Each session was well attended.

Mr. Jackson returned to his home in Chicago on Saturday, after spending the past two months with his daughter, Mrs. William Loucks.

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U. F. O. Club Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Napanee U.F.O. Club on Thursday, June 2nd, at Agricultural Hall, at 8 o'clock p.m. Members of other clubs welcome.

W. G. SHELL, Sec'y.

—o—

Prices of pork and pork products are very much lower. When you want hams, breakfast bacon, side bacon, smoked rolls, picnic hams, lard or shortening, "just a little better," and "just a little cheaper," give me a call.

FRANK H. PERRY,
'Phone 130

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

The first episode of the world's wonder serial, "THE SON OF TARZAN."

Also Delores Cassinelli in a 7-reel feature, "TARNISHED REPUTATIONS."

And a 2-reel Larry Semon comedy

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Realart Pictures present Mary Miles Minter in "JUDY OF ROGUES HARBOR."

Also next episode of "KING OF THE CIRCUS."

And a comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

A real special. "HOMESPUN FOLKS," known parts.

Also Smiling Bill Parsons in a two reel comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

THE CARE OF POULTRY.

Dominion Experimental Farm authorities declare that probably in no branch of poultry keeping has greater progress been made than in the housing of the flock. This is well to keep in mind, important, for in no direction more than in proper housing does the successful keeping of poultry lie. In order that nobody may go ignorant of the kind of housing required and to supply information regarding the best methods of construction, the Division of Poultry of the Experimental Farms at Ottawa has issued a revised edition of a bulletin on Poultry House Construction, the author of which is Mr. F. C. Elford. Dominion Poultry Husbandman. The bulletin has been prepared with great care, with consideration of climatic conditions, and with the sole view to practical usefulness and economical methods. It is based on trials of many kinds in different parts of Canada, treats clearly and comprehensively of its subject and supplies plans, building instructions, specifications and diagrams. It is well to remember that, as the bulletin suggests, poultry houses need not be elaborate, but they should be constructed so as to make the fowl comfortable in every month of the year. How best to accomplish this the bulletin sets forth.

The love of Christ constraineth us.—2 Cor. 5-14.

O fill me with Thy fullness Lord,
Until my very heart o'erflow
In kindling thought and glowing word.
Thy love to tell, Thy praise to show.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits.—Ps. 103-2.

Lord with a glowing heart I'll praise Thee.

For the bliss Thy love bestows,
For the pardoning grace that saves me.

And the peace that from it flows,
What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me?—Ps. 116-12; He loved us and sent His son to be the propitiation for our sins.—I John. 4-10.

A BIBLE LOVER.

BUY YOUR CEMENT AND SHINGLES NOW before freights advance.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

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BIG-SALE!

Genuine Smashing of High Prices

MR. LOW PRICE, our new salesman, who has taken the place of MR. HI PRICE, will assume full control of all merchandise in the store, and will offer a demonstration of values that has never before been tendered to the people of Napanee.

It is needless to mention the prices, as a call to the store will convince you that we must reduce our stock, so you will get a bargain in everything.

The price of new goods is down, so we will have to get rid of the old stock to make room for the new.

Set your own price. No reasonable price refused.

MAKER'S Dry Goods Store

FOR FORD CARS

Sedans-Coupe-Touring-Runabouts-1-ton Trucks-Tractors and Tractor Implements

See PAUL & SMITH,
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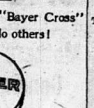
Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Aspirin—No others!



If you don't see the "Bayer Cross" on the tablets, refuse them—they are not Aspirin at all.

Insist on genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross"—Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Neuralgia, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger "Bayer" packages. Made in Canada.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Lord Curzon is created a marquis.

The Leafs defeated Buffalo Friday by 6 to 4.

Hon. W. E. Raney attacks race track gambling.

Coal mining districts reject offer of Government.

Germany may have new election to the Reichstag.

Ontario Medical Association will meet twice a year.

"Babe" Ruth made his sixteenth homer of the season.

Miss Leitch won the British ladies' golf championship.

Half a million cotton spinners will go on strike in Britain.

Baltimore Orioles won their sixteenth consecutive game.

A hired man revolts when farmer makes him do the washing.

The New York Giants are leading the National Baseball League.

Labor will organize to contest Toronto seats at next election.

The big airship Britain is building for the U. S. is nearly completed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FLOOD SWEEPS PUEBLO

Cloudbursts in Colorado Take Big Toll of Life.

Three Dams Burst One After Another, and Water Rushed Down on City, Where People Were Slow to Take Warning—Country Is Huge Lake and Refugees and Homeless Will Number Several Thousands.

DENVER, Col., June 6.—The Arkansas river, over-swollen by cloudbursts, is believed to have claimed at least 250 lives since Friday night at Pueblo and in the country surrounding. There are other estimates of dead reaching up to 1,000. The property damage will amount to many millions.

Late Friday afternoon the river began to rise, and it swept through Pueblo, carrying all before it. The bursting of dams caused the final disaster. The people had warning of the danger, but were slow in heeding it, and many did not think of any calamity until they saw a wall of water almost upon them.

The first deluge was followed by two others, all three coming within a space of 48 hours. The second and third floods on Sunday morning and afternoon did comparatively little damage, as the waters raced along the devastated pathway of the first.

First estimates of the dead, based upon reports from excited eye-witnesses, who told of seeing hundreds of bodies swept through the streets, are to-day considerably scaled and aggrated. While no official count of the fatalities has been attempted, it is stated that the death list will probably not exceed 250, if that high.

One hundred bodies have been recovered, but it is feared that when the mud and debris which fill the streets and buildings in the flooded area are cleared away more bodies will be found.

Relief work is progressing under the direction of Red Cross officials and Governor Shoup. The greatest danger at the present time is said to be from pestilence. Food is being rationed. Those without funds with which to purchase provisions are being cared for by the Red Cross and other agencies. To those who have funds military permits are being issued, allowing the holder buy only a limited amount of food from local stores.

Pure water is at a premium. People have been warned to boil water before drinking. To prevent even an epidemic a large quantity of typhoid anti-toxin has been called for, and will be administered as soon as available.

A courier who arrived from the country east of Pueblo along the Arkansas river states that the country between Pueblo and Nepesta is one huge lake. Everything is under water. Railroad tracks and telephone and telegraph poles have entirely disappeared.

Beaver dam, in the Mountains, eight miles north of Florence, also burst, releasing 100,000,000 gallons of water.

The Shafer dam, which is 10 miles due north of Florence, went out at 1.30 o'clock Sunday morning. The Skagaway dam, which is six miles farther up Beaver Creek, went out at 10 o'clock. As the loosening of the waters held by the Skagway (iron) dam which caused the Shafer dam to break. Shafer dam held the waters of the Wild Rose, which was built by Colorado Springs capitalists to furnish irrigation water for Beaver Park.

Skagaway dam furnished power for the Arkansas Valley Light & Power Co. This power is used by Pueblo, Concrete, Portland and Penrose.

The destruction of the Lake MacNeill dam ruins a $1,000,000 investment. The going out of these two dams set into motion volumes of water rushing down the Arkansas Valley toward Pueblo.

Fifteen houses on Beaver Creek below the Shafer dam were destroyed when the waters of Lake MacNeill were loosened, but all the inhabitants there had been warned and had reached high ground. No loss of life has been reported in this section from the breaking of the dam, but there has been a great property damage.

Lieutenant-Governor Takes Rest.

TORONTO, June 6.—Lionel H. Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor, left the city on Saturday for a short rest from official duties.

For some time Mr. Clarke has been feeling a trifle below mark. The past two weeks have been a heavy strain on him because of the number of functions held and because of the demands made upon him by his private business.

As a consequence he has decided to rest up, and will take things easy for a short time until he is right again.

During the absence of a lieutenant-governor in Ontario the Chief Justice becomes Administrator. Sir William Meredith is Chief Justice.

Sir Sam Moved to Lindsay.

OTTAWA, June 6.—Sir Sam Hughes, who has been laying ill in Ottawa for some weeks, was moved to Lindsay Sunday by special train provided by the Canadian National Railways. The Minister of Militia, who was reported to be very weak, was accompanied by his two daughters, and his doctors and nurses. Lady Hughes left for Lindsay on Friday.

Ultimatum Handed Germans.

OPPELN, Silesia, June 6.—An ultimatum has been issued by the French to Gen. von Heoefer, saying that unless within 24 hours he withdraws the German forces which advanced several kilometers on the Annaberg sector in Upper Silesia, following the insurgents' attacks on Friday and Saturday, French troops in the industrial section will be withdrawn.

An appointment has been made for a meeting at Oppeln at eleven o'clock to-day between Von Heoefer and Gen. Hunnker, the British commander.

Mexican Shot In Prison.

MEXICO CITY, June 6.—Gen. Fernando Vizcaino, former chief of staff for Gen. Pablo Gonzales, ex-provisional President, was shot this morning in the prison, after having been convicted by a court-martial of fomenting a revolution against the Government.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat (In store Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $1.34.
No. 2 northern, $1.31.
No. 3 northern, $1.23.
No. 4 wheat, $1.74.

Manitoba Oats (In Store, Ft. William)
No. 2 C.W., 49¾c.
No. 3 C.W., 44¾c.
Extra No. 1, 44¾c.
No. 1 feed, 42¾c.
No. 2 feed, 41¾c.

Manitoba Barley (In Store Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., 82c.
No. 4 C.W., 79½c.
Rejected, 70¾c.
Feed, 70¾c.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights.)
No. 2 spring, $1.40 to $1.45.
No. 3 winter, $1.30 to $1.80.
No. 3 goose wheat, nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment.)
No. 3 yellow, 73c, nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).
No. 3 white, 42c to 44c.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)
Malting, 65c to 70c.

Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).
Winter, straight run bulk, seaboard, $7.50.

Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.55 to $1.60.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside.)
No. 2, nominal.

Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.40.

Millfeed (Car Lots delivered, Toronto.)
Bran, per ton, $25 to $29.
Shorts, per ton, $28 to $31.
White middlings, $38.
Feed flour, $1.70 to $2.10.

BIG LIQUOR RAID.

Officials Seized 5,000 Cases on Ottawa Premises.

OTTAWA, June 6.—One of the biggest seizures of intoxicating liquor in Canada since the enactment of prohibitory legislation was made on Saturday morning, when Capt. Collins, of the Ontario Provincial Police, from Toronto, raided the premises of the Ontario Export Co., situated at the corner of Duke and Booth streets, and placed under seizure about 5,000 cases of assorted liquors, valued at more than $200,000.

The seizure was made under instructions from Col. Hill, head of the Ontario Provincial Police department, under Section 41 of the Ontario Temperance Act, which provides that no person shall have any intoxicating liquor in Ontario, in a place other than his or her private dwelling house. Police court action against the owners of the liquors, whose names the department is not yet in possession of, will be taken within the course of a few days. It is intimated that the company is conducted by a syndicate of Hull and Ottawa residents of some prominence.

The Ontario Export Co. has been operating since the first of the year, receiving consignments of liquor from Montreal and the Old country, which have been stored at the Duke street warehouse and shipped on order out of the Province of Ontario.

While Licenses Inspector Graham, who assisted Capt. Collins in making the seizure, was guarding the information he gave out, stating the matter was in the hands of the Toronto authorities. It was learned that the owners of the liquor are not to be charged with selling it, but merely with keeping it within the province, in contravention of the provisions of the Ontario Temperance Act, since "June first."

The Peter Hay Co., late the company was legally within its rights in storing the liquor for export, its action in this respect having been maintained in a recent judgment given by the Court of Appeals in Toronto, concerning the Great West Wine Co. Legislation, passed at the last session of the Ontario Parliament, however, provided that on and after the first of June liquor could not be stored within the province, unless in a bonded warehouse, licenses for which had to be obtained from the Ontario Liquor License Commission.

It is understood that either through ignorance or otherwise the Ontario Export Co. neglected to observe this necessary formality and its officers now stand to lose upwards of $200,000.

"WILL" CROOKS DEAD.

Dominant British Labor Man Has Passed Away.

LONDON, June 6.—The Right Hon. William Crooks, who served as Labor member of Parliament, died on Sunday.

Will Crooks was he was affectionately known, became one of the leaders in the great Labor movement and one of the dominant figures in England. He was born in the London slum, Poplar, in 1852, and started work when only nine years of age. His father had been injured when the boy was scarcely more than a baby, and the family was forced to move to the workhouse. But at the age of nine the boy picked up odd jobs about the docks and was soon supporting his mother.

In 1866 he became apprenticed to a cooper, learned the coopering trade and took out his first union card. In the dock strike of 1889 he showed marked ability in the work of organization, and from that on took an active part in labor matters. From the waif of the slums he became Mayor of Poplar, Poor Law Guardian and a member of Parliament in 1903.

It was said of Will Crooks that no one ever doubted his word and that his promise was unbreakable. He was the friend of the poor and never forsook his Cockney friends, or altered his Cockney mannerisms. Among his friends, also, he numbered all the Prime Ministers of recent years and King George himself.

The constant strain of war shattered his health, and like many another man engaged at home in rallying up the armies and increasing the productions for supply of the armies. And finally, in 1917, he witnessed the killing of many little children in a school in Poplar by a bomb from a German aircraft, from the shock of which he never recovered.

He was forced to resign his seat in the House of Commons early this year, and he was succeeded as the representative of Woolwich by Capt. Gee, Coalitionist, who was elected over the former chairman of the Labor party, James Ramsay Macdonald.

ROYAL CAKES
RICH IN VITAMINES

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The importance of Vitamines in food is being recognized at the present time to a greater extent than ever before. It has been conclusively demonstrated that yeast is rich in this all important element. Many people have received great benefit physically simply by taking one, two or three Royal Yeast Cakes a day. Send name and address for free copy "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

The Leafs broke even at Rochester on Monday.

U. S. tennis players fared poorly at St. Cloud.

Hon. W. A. Charlton becomes a Privy Councillor.

Brantford City Council refuses to enact daylight saving.

Dominion Textile dividend was increased to 12 per cent.

Berlin has paid the billion marks in gold due to the Allies.

Young deer charges street car in St. John, N.B., and has to be shot.

Lloyd George denies that threat of compulsion were used to miners.

"Tom" Gibbons, heavyweight, scored his ninth consecutive knockout.

Washington's bust was unveiled on Monday in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Four-year-old boy was saved from drowning in the river Don, in Toronto.

The request of Garfield's brother for the murderer's body will be granted.

Magistrate Hastings, Dunnville, is suing Attorney-General Raney for $5,000.

Hon. A. E. Arsenault appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in Prince Edward Island.

Canadian Grand River Railway employe, was killed at Centreville by a freight train.

Plans are being made for taking Toronto baseball fans to Fort Norman and back in 14 days.

Surprised by the Toronto police three youthful housebreakers jump from an attic window.

Louis Ellihu Citrait, aged 13, was found dead hanging from a beam in a barn at Leamington.

Commissioners are arriving in Toronto for the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

WEDNESDAY.

The Epsom Derby was run in England to-day.

Buffalo defeated the Leafs Tuesday by 3 to 1.

The Scottish soccer team beat Ottawa by 7 to 0.

First big mackerel catch of year is landed at Boston.

Emerson Biggar, well-known publicist, dies in Toronto.

Cambridge University confers degree on Admiral Sims.

Stamford township's new waterworks system completed.

Henry Ford has turned out his five millionth automobile.

Ontario Medical Association opens convention at Niagara Falls.

David Duvall, aged 84, commits suicide at Morrisburg station.

The third trial against German war criminals is under way.

Preparations are being made for opening of Ulster Parliament.

Miss Ada MacKenzie is still in the running for the British golf title.

A well-known Toronto man dies and is buried at sea on a holiday trip.

The Attorney-General decides to exclude reporters from Garfield execution.

The London Methodist Conference Temperance Committee approves of five-year term.

The second day of the Consumpives' Fund canvass finds subscriptions rolling in.

There has been a record rush to register agreements before the new tax comes into force.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. Catarrhal Deafness requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a constitutional remedy. Catarrh Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced, your hearing may be destroyed forever. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

Circulars free. All druggists. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

MAY WITHDRAW OFFER

Lloyd George Sends Message to Striking Miners.

Strikers Are Alarmed by Government Announcement That Unless Settlement Is Arranged Inside of Fortnight the $10,000,000 Which Was to Have Been Given to Aid Chief Sufferers Will Not Be Paid to Men.

LONDON, June 6.—Regret that the British coal miners have rejected the latest Government offer for a settlement of the coal strike was expressed in a letter from Prime Minister Lloyd George to Frank Hodges, secretary of the Coal Miners' Union. The premier wrote that he had nothing further to propose.

In his letter Mr. Lloyd George said that the grant of £10,000,000 which the Government proposed to make to ease the difficulties of the men in the hardest hit districts could not be prolonged more than another fortnight. This offer, which had already had been made with considerable misgiving, owing to the severe burdens on other industries and taxpayers, and that a strike would give the men sufficient time to ballot on the proposal or reach a settlement among themselves.

Premier Lloyd George's statement that the Government has no further proposition to make to the miners, coupled with the announcement that the offer of a grant of £10,000,000 to aid the coal industry will not remain open longer than a fortnight if a settlement is not reached in the meantime, fell like a bombshell into the camp of the miners' executive. Its effect is indicated by the decision of the executive to reconvene on Monday, in order, as one miner expressed it, that "we may sleep on it and in a better frame of mind decide what action to take."

The Government has been subjected to much pressure to fix a time limit to the offer, the main argument in favor of such a step being found in the terrible cost to the country of the prolonged stoppage of the coal supply. So serious has unemployment become that the fund available for out of work donations and unemployment insurance has been exhausted, and it may be necessary to reduce the amount payable to men and women out of work.

With an additional half-million unemployed in consequence of the cotton deadlock, the country faces a very black industrial outlook.

The next development in the coal dispute is not unlikely to be direct negotiations between the coal mine owners and the men. The Prime Minister is not likely to be available for any immediate negotiations, and the mine owners are already taking steps to invite the miners' executive to meet them and talk matters over. A semi-official statement was issued Sunday to the effect that the coal strike is causing a deficit averaging £9,500,000 monthly, or the working railways, which, being under Government control, has to be compensated to the shareholders at the expense of the taxpayers.

Thus, with the cost of calling up the reserves, which have only just been disbanded, and of the new defence force, and the expenditure on unemployment benefits, there is a heavy drain on the state finances.

The Ministry of Labor Saturday invited the representatives of the cotton employers and operatives to meet here next Tuesday to discuss plans with a view to reopening negotiations between the employers and the cotton spinners.

There was nothing to indicate a change of attitude on the part of the employers, who announced that the mills would be closed after Monday as a result of the refusal of the employes to renew contracts expiring Monday for wage reductions approximating 30 per cent.

Patronage Not Evil.

OTTAWA, June 6.—A vigorous attack on the Civil Service Commission and on the present system of public service appointments by Senator G. W. Fowler enlivened the closing sitting of the Senate on Saturday. Senator Fowler speaking on the amendment to the Civil Service Act said, "Social uplifters" had been responsible for the alleged Civil Service reform. The Civil Service Commission had increased the cost of civil government. The last three years had seen $3,000,000 added to the cost of civil service in Ottawa. In the last ten years the cost of Government has grown from $25,000,000 to $69,000,000 a year. When the Civil Service Commission was appointed the country was told that it meant the end of patronage extravagance and inefficiency.

Patronage, Senator Fowler declared, was not an evil. Elected representatives of the people should be fit to recommend. Only in dictations. As things now stood it was a question of handing a function of responsible Government to three men controlled by a fourth. Senator Fowler said the best administered departments were those which were free from the commission.

Soviet Enters Protest.

LONDON, June 6.—The Central News learns that M. Chitcherin, the Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has sent a note protesting to the British and French Governments against the action of Japan at Vladivostok, which city was recently captured by anti-Bolshevik troops.

The note is said to charge that the Japanese have set up a "White" Government in Vladivostok and that they contemplate bringing troops of Gen. Wrangel, the former anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia, into the city.

Poison Gas for Rats.

ANGORA, Asia Minor, June 6.—Thousands of rats are making their appearance in Asia Minor, devastating fields, crops and the gardens of homes. Premiums of $10 for each thousand dead rats are being paid by the Government. It is expected some of the poison gas squadrons will be recalled from the front in an attempt to save at least part of the harvests and block the hordes of rodents, which can be seen everywhere.

Holstein cow at Mount Pleasant, Brant county, sets new record in butter production.

Minimum wage fixed for retail clerks and women in candy and box factories.

U. S. polo team won another test match in England, 13 to 2.

JUNE 24TH TO 30TH

CHAUTAUQUA'S BACKBONE IS THE LECTURES

The lectures are the backbone of every good Chautauqua programme. Hundreds of people during the season are heard to remark, after listening to one of the startling addresses: "That lecture alone was worth the cost of my season ticket."

MESSAGES FROM ABROAD

Believing that the Chautauqua provides one of the freest forums to be found anywhere, the messages presented are timed to the needs of the hour. They are accurate, vigorous and moving. They touch all phases of life for the help, encouragement and entertainment of all kinds of people. They are not partisan in politics or sectarian in religion. They are not propaganda.

They are intensely patriotic with a high conception of what patriotism means.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS DISCUSSED.

Chautauqua speakers are intensely interested in doing all they can to help in the solution of some of the world's and Canada's most pressing problems. Yet while serious problems interest them most, they always remember that it is necessary to entertain—using the word in its right sense.

Everything that tends to help our fellows to a bigger, better life and the communities served in a larger outlook and a more acute civic conscience, is deemed worthy of a place in this forum.

The subjects discussed this year cover a wide variety—humor, inspiration, travel and serious discussions of great world problems.

NOTED CANADIAN SPEAKER

Perhaps foremost should be mentioned Dr. Robert Norwood, a Canadian by birth and education, who is well-known throughout the Dominion and especially Ontario for his vigorous thought and splendid oratory. For a number of years Dr. Norwood was pastor of the Memorial Anglican Church of London, Ont., and was called from there to the Memorial Church of St. Paul, Philadelphia. He is making a splendid impression in that city by his earnest and powerful messages. He will appear on the last evening of the Chautauqua, his subject is "The Dominion and its Destiny."

HIGH CLASS INSPIRATIONAL LECTURER

The inspirational lectures will always have a large place in the good work of Chautauqua; for any work which people are inspired towards the better things of this life is well worth while. Mr. W. H. Stout and his purpose, "Winning Life While You Live," will long be remembered. In this lecture he emphasizes the essentials of courage, faith, humor and vision. Mr. Stout is president of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association. He has been connected with business and university life; has been an educator in the States for many years, and is one of the best inspirational speakers on the Chautauqua platform.

"SEA POWER AND WORLD FREEDOM

Major Arthur E. Runnells of Montreal, who will appear on the afternoon of the 30th of June, is a Canadian soldier who is well known in Canada and the United States. He served as a chaplain in France with a special commission which took him along the whole battle line. Then he was assigned to the American troops and was with them in the battle of Chateau Thierry. Later he was connected with the British Ministry of Information, during which time he was the guest of the British Admiralty and was present at the surrender of the German fleet. His lecture "Sea Power and World Freedom" embodies the serious conclusions of an able thinker who is intensely interested in bringing about a continuous world-wide peace. Major Runnells recently delivered this address to an audience of more than one thousand people assembled in Symphony Hall, Boston. The press the next day pronounced him "one of the most brilliant speakers of the day."

"THE FUNNIEST MAN SINCE BILL NYE"

The most difficult place is that assigned to the speaker of the first day. The task this year falls to Mr. Herbert Leon Cope, Esquire. He will laugh producers. Mr. Cope is known to Ontario audiences—in fact his people have lived in Ontario for generations. His subject is "Family Remedies." Mr. Cope has seen much of life in his brief career, and life has taught him many things. During the war he did his part to cheer the lives of the boys in the camps and over in France—"Will-the-Boys-Cope the Fowler boys nick-named him. But he does more than merely kill the blues; he leaves everyone better for having heard him.

MARVELOUS TRAVELOGUE BY DR. POOLE

The best and the most expensive thavelogue given at Chautauqua will be given on the evening of the fourth day by Dr. Frederic Poole, direct from a ten months' tour off the United Kingdom. His subject is a fascinating one, "Allenby and Lawrence in Palestine and Lawrence in Arabia." No phase of the recent great conflict will linger longer in human memory with greater satisfaction and gratitude than the campaign which, under General Allenby and Colonel Lawrence, resulted in cleansing the holiest spots of the earth from the defiling and degrading influence of the "unspeakable Turk." The story of this wonderful campaign will be shown in beautifully colored slides and motion pictures. It is an epic of the East. Allenby as the liberator of Jerusalem, and Lawrence as the uncrowned king of Arabia, is shown and presented in the most romantic phases of the war. Dr. Poole's presentation of this lecture in the United Kingdom for the past ten months has been acclaimed by the British people, government officials, Bishops and generals in most amusing and fascinating story ever presented from a British platform.

Can you think of a nobler and more worth-while act of generosity than that of presenting five or six Chautauqua tickets to some worthy poor children in our town?

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
June 6th, 1921.

Council met in special session on Monday morning, Mayor Graham presiding

Councillors present — Messrs. Boyes, Roblin, Paul, Wilson, Hartman, Ming, Steacy.

Messrs. Frank and Huyck applied for permission to instal a gasoline tank and pump on corner Ledge and Centre streets.

Request granted, subject to regulations of council.

A letter from the Bell Telephone Co., replying to request of town for removal of poles on Dundas street. The Bell Telephone Co. refuse to remove poles on account of cost, unless the town will reimburse the company for the greater portion of the cost.

The following letter was received from the Hydro-Electric Commission, respecting the Gas Plant:

The Town Clerk,
Napanee Ont.

Dear Sir:

The Commission believes that the Council and citizens of Napanee are aware that the Napanee Gas Plant has always operated at a loss, and that the losses have been particularly heavy during the last few years when prices of labor and material have been increasing so rapidly. The Commission for a time had hope that eventually conditions might improve sufficiently that the plant might be run without a loss, but it has now become quite clear that no hope remains of this, even for the present rate, which is undoubtedly extremely high.

With the paving of Dundas street about to be commenced, the Commission is faced with an expenditure over $5,000 for renewal of mains and services under the pavement. Facing as it does the already large operating losses, the Commission is unable to contemplate the simple renewal of the plant in the Plant, and it is therefore reluctantly compelled to notify the Council and citizens that the Plant will be closed down on July 1st. The Commission feels sure that the Council and citizens will understand that it is only as a last resort the Commission has decided to close down a public utility which has been operated for many years as the Napanee Gas Plant.

The Commission will shortly announce details of an attractive scheme under which present gas users may purchase electric ranges under exceptionally favorable terms. It is hoped that many of the present users of gas will become users of electric current for cooking purposes, to which use the Commission can recommend this, knowing that the results from the consumers point of view will be most satisfactory.

Yours truly,
F. A. GABY,
Chief Engineer.

The matter was referred to the town solicitor for an opinion.

Re agreement between Napanee and the Provincial Government, respecting the Dundas street paving, was laid before the council, after which the government agrees to pay 40 per cent. of the cost of a 20-foot pavement.

Further communications re signing of the agreement was put through its various stages and finally passed.

A letter from Mr. E. A. James, respecting surface sewers and quantities required, was laid before the council.

The matter was referred to the Streets Committee with power to enter into a contract for the storm sewer if necessary.

On motion it was decided that no circus, menagerie, or wild west show be allowed to show in Napanee until after July 1st.

Messrs. Mayor Graham, Town Clerk W. A. Grange and Mr. J. E. Robinson were appointed a deputation to go to Toronto and discuss the agreement with the Highways Dept., also the Hydro-Electric, re Gas Plant.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, June 6.—Live stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards for to-day were 141 cars—Cattle, 2,551; calves, 293; hogs, 1,552; sheep, 942.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK.

WINNIPEG, June 6.—Receipts to-day, 61 cattle, 2 calves.

With the offerings on the cattle market this morning amounting to only a handful, there was practically no trading in progress and the few cattle that will be sold over until to-morrow.

On the hog market bidding was steady at 20c for the class of selects, fed and watered, were going up at 21c.

No trading took place in the sheep and lamb market, due to lack of receipts.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, June 6.—Cattle receipts, 125 loads.

Calves, 100; steady, $5 to $11.50.

Hogs, 1,200; 25c to 50c lower; heavy, $8.25 to $8.50; mixed, $8.90 to $9.25; yorkers, $9.25 to $9.50; pigs, $9.50; roughs, $6.25 to $6.50; stags, $4 to $5.

Sheep and lambs, 400; lambs active; sheep dull. Lambs, $6 to $14.50; yearlings, $5 to $11; wethers, $4.50 to $5; ewes, $1 to $4.25; mixed sheep, $4.25 to $4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Cattle, 500; compared with a week ago, beef steers, 25c to 50c higher; yearlings and handy-weights up most; butcher steers and mixed, 25c to 50c higher; cows, 25c to 50c up; calves, 75c to $1 higher; feeders, 25c to 50c higher; stockers 25c lower; common light stockers off more.

Hogs, 5,000; packing grades steady; quality active, 5c to 15c higher than Friday's average, top, $8.20; bulk, $7.85 to $8.10; pigs, steady to strong; bulk desirable, $8 to $8.10.

Sheep, 1,000; fat sheep practically all to packers direct; compared with a week ago spring lambs average 50c to $1.50 higher; feeder lambs, 50c higher; fat sheep and yearlings mostly 25c to 50c higher.

Lloyd George Must Rest.

LONDON, June 6.—Premier Lloyd George is ill. He is suffering from chills, and has been ordered to rest for a few days, it is officially announced.

Sinn Feiners kill six soldiers on mined roadway.

The VALLEY OF THE GIANTS

BY

PETER B. KYNE

AUTHOR OF "CAPPY RICKS"

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"So you came up here to do a little clear thinking," he continued in his deliberate, amiable tones. "Do you come here often?"

"This is the third time in ten years," she answered. "I feel that I have no business to intrude here. This is your shrine, and strangers should not profane it."

"I think I should have resented the presence of any other person, Miss Sumner. I resented you—until you spoke."

"I'm glad you said that, Mr. Cardigan. It sets me at ease."

"I hadn't been up here for nearly two years until recently. You see I—I don't own the Valley of the Giants any more."

"Indeed. To whom have you sold it?"

"I do not know, Miss Sumner. I had to sell; there was no other way out of the jam Bryce and I were in; so I sacrificed my sentiment for my boy. However, the new owner has been wonderfully kind and thoughtful. She reorganized that old sled-road so even an old blind driver like me can find his way in and out without getting lost—and she had this easy-chair made for me. I have told Judge Moore, who represents the unknown owner, to extend my thanks to his client. But words are so empty, Shirley Sumner. If that new owner could only understand how grateful I am—how profoundly her courtesy touches me—"

"Her courtesy?" Shirley echoed. "Did a woman buy the Giants?"

He smiled down at her. "Why, certainly. Who but a woman—and a dear, kind, thoughtful woman—would have thought to have this chair made and brought up here for me?"

Felt a long silence between them; then John Cardigan's trembling hand went groping out toward the girl's. "Why, how stupid of me not to have guessed it immediately!" he said. "You are the new owner. My dear child, if the silent prayers of a very unhappy old man will bring God's blessing on you—there, there, girl! I didn't intend to make you weep. What a tender heart it is, to be sure!"

She took his great toil-worn hand, and her hot tears fell on it, for his gentleness, his benignancy, had touched her deeply. "Oh, you must not tell anybody! You mustn't," she cried.

He put his hand on her shoulder as she knelt before him. "Good land of love, girl, what made you do it? Why should a girl like you give a hundred thousand for the Valley of the Giants! Were you"—hesitatingly—"your uncle's agent?"

"No. I bought it myself—with my own money. My uncle doesn't know I am the new owner. You see, he wanted it—for motives."

"Ah, yes. I suspected as much a long time ago. Your uncle is the modern type of business man. Not very much of an idealist, I'm afraid. But tell me why you decided to thwart the plans of your relative."

"I knew it hurt you terribly to sell your Giants; they were dear to you for sentimental reasons. I understood, also, why you were forced to sell; so I—well, I decided the Giants would be safer in my possession than in my uncle's. In all probability he would have logged this valley for the sake of the clear seventy-two-inch boards he could get from these trees."

"That does not explain satisfactorily, to me, why you took sides with a stranger against your own kin," John Cardigan persisted. "There must be a deeper and more potent reason, Miss Shirley Sumner."

"Well," Shirley made answer, glad he could not see the flush of confusion and embarrassment that crimsoned her cheek, "when I came to Sequoia last May, your son and I met, quite accidentally. The stage to Sequoia had already gone, and he was gracious enough to invite me to make the journey in his car. Then we recalled having met as children, and presently I gathered from his conversation that he and his junior partner, as he called you, were very dear to each other. I was minded to your meeting that night—I saw him take you in his big arms and hold you tight because you'd—gone blind while he was away having a good time. And you hadn't told him! I thought that was brave of you; and later, when Bryce and Mort McTavish told me about you—how kind you were, how you felt your responsibility toward your employees and the community—well, I just couldn't help a feeling of comradeship—partner and John partner's boy, because the boy was so fine and true to his father's ideals."

"Ah, he's a man. He is indeed," old John Cardigan whispered proudly. "I dare say you'll rather get to like him intimately, but if you should——"

"I know him intimately," she corrected him. "He saved my life the day the log-train ran away. And that was another reason. I owed him a debt, and so did my uncle; but Uncle wouldn't pay his share, and I had to pay for him."

"Wonderful," murmured John Cardigan, "wonderful! But still you haven't told me why you paid a hundred thousand dollars for the Giants when you could have bought them for fifty thousand. You had a woman's reason, I dare say, and women always reason from the heart, never the head. However, if you do not care to tell me, I shall not insist. Perhaps I have appeared unduly inquisitive."

"I would rather not tell you," she answered.

A gentle, prescient smile fringed his old mouth; he wagged his leonine head as if to say: "Why should I ask, when, I know?" Fell again a restful silence. Then:

"Am I allowed one guess, Miss Shirley Sumner?"

"Yes, but you would never guess the reason."

"I am a very wise old man. When one sits in the dark, one sees much that was hidden from him in the full glare of the light. My son is proud, manly, independent, and the soul of honor. He needed a hundred thousand dollars; you knew it. Probably your uncle informed you. You wanted to loan him some money, but—you couldn't. You feared to offend him by proffering it; had you proffered it, he would have declined it. So you bought my Valley of the Giants at a preposterous price and kept your action a secret." And he patted her hand gently, as if to silence any denial, while far down the sled-road a voice—a half-trained baritone—floated faintly to them through the forest. Somebody was singing—or rather chanting—a singularly tuneless refrain, wild and barbaric.

"What is that?" Shirley cried.

"That is my son, coming to fetch his old daddy home," replied John Cardigan. "That thing he's howling is an Indian war-song or paean of triumph—something his nurse taught him when he wore pinafores. If you'll excuse me, Miss Shirley Sumner, I'll leave you now. I generally contrive to meet him on the trail."

He bade her good-bye and started down the trail, his stick tapping against the old logging-cable stretched from tree to tree beside the trail and marking it.

Shirley was tremendously relieved. She did not wish to meet Bryce Cardigan to-day, and she was distinctly grateful to John Cardigan for his nice consideration in sparing her an interview. She seated herself in the lumber-jack's easy-chair so lately vacated, and with a hand gave herself up to meditation on this extraordinary old man and his extraordinary son.

A couple of hundred yards down the trail Bryce met his father. "Hello, John Cardigan!" he called. "What do you mean by skallyhooting through these woods without a pilot? Eh? Explain your reckless conduct."

"You great overgrown duffer," his father retorted affectionately, "I thought you'd never come." He reached into his pocket for a handkerchief, but failed to find it and searched through another pocket and still another. "By gravy, son," he remarked presently, "I do believe I left my silk handkerchief—the one Moira gave me, for my last birthday—up

"I Wouldn't Lose That Handkerchief for a Farm."

yonder. I wouldn't lose that handkerchief for a farm. Skip along and find it for me, son. I'll wait for you here. Don't hurry."

"I'll be back in a pig's whisper," his son replied, and started briskly up the trail, while his father leaned against a madrone tree and smiled his prescient little smile.

Bryce's brisk step on the carpet of withered brown twigs aroused Shirley from her reverie. When she looked up he was standing in the center of the little amphitheater gazing at her.

"You—you!" she stammered, and rose as if to flee from him.

"The governor sent me back to look for his handkerchief, Shirley," he explained. "He didn't tell me you were here. Guess he didn't hear you." He advanced smilingly toward her. "I'm tremendously glad to see you today, Shirley," he said, and paused beside her. "Fate has been singularly kind to me. Indeed I've been pondering all day as to just how I was to arrange a private and confidential little chat with you, without calling upon you at your uncle's house."

"I don't feel like chatting today," she answered a little drearily—and then he noted her wet lashes. Instantly he was on one knee beside her; with the amazing confidence that had always distinguished him in her eyes his big left arm went around her, and when her hands went to her face he drew them gently away.

"I've waited too long, sweetheart," he murmured. "Thank God, I can tell you at last all the things that have been accumulating in my heart. I love you, Shirley. I've loved you from that first day we met at the station, and all these months of strife and repression have merely served to make me love you the more. Perhaps you have been all the dearer to me because you absemed so hopelessly unattainable."

He drew her head down on his breast; his great hand patted her hot cheek; his honest brown eyes gazed earnestly, wistfully into hers. "I love you," he whispered. "All that I have—all that I am—all that I hope for—I offer to you, Shirley Sumner; and in the shrine of my heart I shall hold you sacred while life shall last. You are dear, listening to your thoughts. You know something, now, of the fine that binds my boy to Sequoia. This"—he waved his arm abroad in the darkness—"this is the true essence of life—to create, to develop the gifts that God has given us—to love and know the blessing of weariness—to have dreams and see them come true. That is life, and I have lived. And now I am ready to rest." He smiled wistfully. "The king is dead. Long live the king.' I wonder if you, raised as you have been, can face life in Sequoia resolutely with my son. It is a dull, drab little sawmill town, where life unfolds gradually, with a thrill—where the years stretch ahead of one with only trees, among simple folk. The life may be hard on you, Shirley; one has to acquire a taste for it, you know."

"I have known the life of battle, John-partner," she answered; "hence I think I can enjoy the sweets of victory. I am content."

"And what a run you did give that boy Bryce!"

She laughed softly. "I wanted him to fight; I had a great curiosity to see the stuff that was in him," she explained.

Next day Bryce Cardigan, riding the top log on the end truck of a long train just in from Judge Moore's woods in Township Nine, dropped from the end of the log as the train crawled through the mill yard on its way to the log dump. He hailed Buck Ogilvy, where the latter stood in the door of the office.

"Big doings up on Little Laurel creek this morning, Buck."

"Do tell!" Mr. Ogilvy murmured morosely.

"It was great," Bryce continued. "Old Duncan McTavish returned. I knew he would. His year on the mourner's bench expired yesterday, and he came back to claim his old job of woods boss."

"He's a year too late," Ogilvy declared. "I wouldn't let that big Canadian Jules Rondeau quit for a farm. Some woods boss, that—and his first job with this company was the dirtiest you could hand him—smearing grease on the axles of a log-car only a half a day and found. He's made too good to lose out now. I don't care what his private morals may be. He can get out the logs, hang his rascally hide, and I'm for him."

(To be Continued)

GANDHI IS DANGEROUS.

Revolutionary Leader Does Not Believe In Civilization.

The great dependency of India is facing to-day a supreme crisis in her history. Recent articles by P. W. Wilson, of the London Daily News, Philip Gibbs, of the New York Herald, and others who have studied the question, throw new light on the situation, and they all emphasize the power of Gandhi, the Hindu leader of the revolutionists.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is to-day an open threat against continued British rule in India.

Heretofore, nationalistic movements have been opposed by the Moslem and by the low caste Hindus, who heartily relished the prospect of being subjected to the harsh and arbitrary rule of the high caste Hindu. It was from this rule that British control rescued them.

The appeal to religious prejudice has jarred a portion of the Moslem leaders from their opposition to nationalism, while the influence of Gandhi, leader in the movement against the British, has succeeded in developing a nationalistic sentiment among a portion of the low caste Hindus.

It is this strange influence which Gandhi exerts which makes him so dangerous an element, from the British viewpoint. Gandhi is 51 years old and is described as an extreme religionist with a sweetly beguiling tongue. Although he walks about like a mendicant, with bare feet and the clothing of the humblest, his influence has penetrated the bottom strata of society upwards.

In the industrial city in which he makes his home he has developed a social cult which professes to find its chief satisfaction in primitive agriculture and in the simplest forms of industry. The machine is discarded and the people imitate the Luddite of industry. He wants to banish all foreigners and go back to conditions as they were before British rule in India.

Gandhi, the man of mystery in dreaming India, describes himself in this sentence:

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NERVES ARE GONE TO PIECES

"Fruit-a-tives" Conquered Nervous Prostration

R. R. No. 4, Grande Plaine, Man.

"In the year 1920, I had *Nervous Prostration* in its worst form; dropping from 170 to 118 pounds.

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives".

I began to mend almost at once, and never had such good health as I have enjoyed the past eight years. *I am never without "Fruit-a-tives" in the house*".

JAS. S. DELGATY.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"I'm the Laguna Grande Lumber Company."

"God bless my mildewed soul!" he murmured, and drew her to him.

In the gathering dusk they walked down the trail. Beside the madrone tree John Cardigan waited patiently.

"Well," he queried when they joined him, "did you find my handkerchief for me, son?"

"I didn't find your handkerchief, John Cardigan," Bryce answered, "but I did find what I suspect you sent me back for—and that is a perfectly wonderful daughter-in-law for you!"

John Cardigan smiled and held out his arms for her. "Come," he said, "the happiest day that I have known since my boy was born."

CHAPTER XIX.

Col. Seth Pennington was thoroughly crushed. Look which way he would the bedeviled old rascal could find no loophole for escape.

"You win, Cardigan," he muttered desperately as he sat in his office after Shirley had left him. "You've had more than a shade in every round thus far, and at the finish you've landed a clean knockout. If I had to fight any man but you——"

He sighed resignedly and pressed the push-button on his desk. Sexton entered. "Sexton," he said bluntly and with a slight quiver in his voice, "my niece and I have had a disagreement. We have quarreled over young Cardigan. She's going to marry him. Now, our affairs are somewhat involved, and in order to straighten them out we spun a coin to see whether she should sell her stock in Laguna Grande to me or whether I should sell mine to her—and I lost. The book valuation of the stock at the close of last year's business, plus ten per cent will determine the selling price, and I shall resign as president. You will, in all probability, be retained to manage the company until it is merged with the Cardigan Redwood Lumber company—when, I imagine, you will be given ample notice to seek a new position elsewhere. Tell Miss Sumner's attorney, Judge Moore, on the telephone and ask him to come to the office at nine o'clock tomorrow, when the papers can be drawn up and signed. That is all."

The Colonel did not return to his home in Redwood boulevard that night. He had no appetite for dinner and sat brooding in his office until very late; then he went to the Hotel Sequoia and engaged a room. He did not possess sufficient courage to face his niece again.

At four o'clock the next day the Colonel, his baggage, his automobile, his chauffeur and the solemn butler, Jarvis, boarded the passenger steamer for San Francisco, and at four-thirty sailed out of Humboldt bay over the thundering bar and on into the south. The Colonel was still a rich man, but his dream of a redwood empire had faded, and once more he was taking up the search for cheap timber. Whether he ever found it or not is a matter that does not concern us.

At a moment when young Henry Poundstone's dream of legal opulence was fading, when Mayor Poundstone's hopes for domestic peace had been shattered beyond repair, the while his cheap political aspirations had been equally devastated because of a certain damnable document in the possession of Bryce Cardigan, many events of importance were transpiring. On the veranda of his old-fashioned home John Cardigan sat tapping the floor with his stick and dreaming dreams which for the first time in many years were rose-tinted. Beside him Shirley sat, her glance bent musingly out across the roofs of Sequoia and on to the bay shore, where the smoke and exhaust steam floated up from two sawmills—her own and Bryce Cardigan's. To her came at regularly spaced intervals the faint whining of the saws and the rumble of log trains crawling out of the log dumps; high over the piles of bright, freshly sawn lumber she caught from time to time the flash of white spray as the great logs tossed from the trucks hurtled down the skids and crashed into the bay. At the docks the lumber mills vessels were loading, their tall spars cutting the sky line above and beyond the smokestacks; far down the bay a steam schooner, loaded until her main deck was almost flush with the water, was putting out to sea, and Shirley heard the faint echo of her siren as she whistled her intention to pass to starboard of a wind jammer inward bound in tow of a Cardigan tug.

"It's wonderful," she said presently, apropos of nothing.

"Aye," he replied in his deep, melodious voice, "I've been sitting here, my dear, listening to your thoughts. You know something, now, of the fine that binds my boy to Sequoia. This"—he waved his arm abroad in the darkness—"this is the true essence of life—to create, to develop the gifts that God has given us—to love and know the blessing of weariness—to have dreams and see them come true. That is life, and I have lived. And now I am ready to rest." He smiled wistfully. "The king is dead. Long live the king.' I wonder if you, raised as you have been, can face life in Sequoia resolutely with my son. It is a dull, drab little sawmill town, where life unfolds gradually, with a thrill—where the years stretch ahead of one with only trees, among simple folk. The life may be hard on you, Shirley; one has to acquire a taste for it, you know."

"I have known the life of battle, John-partner," she answered; "hence I think I can enjoy the sweets of victory. I am content."

"And what a run you did give that boy Bryce!"

She laughed softly. "I wanted him to fight; I had a great curiosity to see the stuff that was in him," she explained.

Next day Bryce Cardigan, riding the top log on the end truck of a long train just in from Judge Moore's woods in Township Nine, dropped from the end of the log as the train crawled through the mill yard on its way to the log dump. He hailed Buck Ogilvy, where the latter stood in the door of the office.

"Big doings up on Little Laurel creek this morning, Buck."

"Do tell!" Mr. Ogilvy murmured morosely.

"It was great," Bryce continued. "Old Duncan McTavish returned. I knew he would. His year on the mourner's bench expired yesterday, and he came back to claim his old job of woods boss."

"He's a year too late," Ogilvy declared. "I wouldn't let that big Canadian Jules Rondeau quit for a farm. Some woods boss, that—and his first job with this company was the dirtiest you could hand him—smearing grease on the axles of a log-car only a half a day and found. He's made too good to lose out now. I don't care what his private morals may be. He can get out the logs, hang his rascally hide, and I'm for him."

(To be Continued)

GANDHI IS DANGEROUS.

Revolutionary Leader Does Not Believe In Civilization.

The great dependency of India is facing to-day a supreme crisis in her history. Recent articles by P. W. Wilson, of the London Daily News, Philip Gibbs, of the New York Herald, and others who have studied the question, throw new light on the situation, and they all emphasize the power of Gandhi, the Hindu leader of the revolutionists.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi is to-day an open threat against continued British rule in India.

Heretofore, nationalistic movements have been opposed by the Moslem and by the low caste Hindus, who heartily relished the prospect of being subjected to the harsh and arbitrary rule of the high caste Hindu. It was from this rule that British control rescued them.

The appeal to religious prejudice has jarred a portion of the Moslem leaders from their opposition to nationalism, while the influence of Gandhi, leader in the movement against the British, has succeeded in developing a nationalistic sentiment among a portion of the low caste Hindus.

It is this strange influence which Gandhi exerts which makes him so dangerous an element, from the British viewpoint. Gandhi is 51 years old and is described as an extreme religionist with a sweetly beguiling tongue. Although he walks about like a mendicant, with bare feet and the clothing of the humblest, his influence has penetrated the bottom strata of society upwards.

In the industrial city in which he makes his home he has developed a social cult which professes to find its chief satisfaction in primitive agriculture and in the simplest forms of industry. The machine is discarded and the people imitate the Luddite of industry. He wants to banish all foreigners and go back to conditions as they were before British rule in India.

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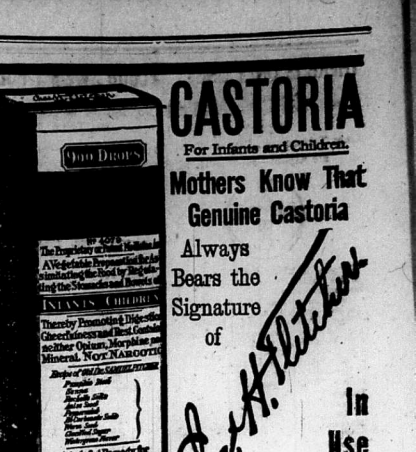
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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years

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Exact Copy of Wrapper.

SIR GILBERT PARKER.

Canadian Novelist Has Also Succeeded In British Politics.

As Archibald Lampman is hailed as Canada's foremost poet, so we may at least place Sir Horatio Gilbert Parker in the forefront of Canada's novelists. It is said that most writers, either of prose or poetry, at one time in their careers turn from their first endeavors and try their hand at the other style of writing, either poetry or prose. Parker was no exception to this and even went farther, in that he commenced his literary career as a playwright, and then turned his attention to novel writing, now and then devoting some time to poetry. Here then is another alumnus of Trinity, who has brought great credit to his Alma Mater. He is truly a great author and deserves to be classed as a first rate novelist.

Sir Gilbert was born on November 23, 1860, at Camden East, near Belleville, Ont. He was a son of the late Capt. Joseph and Samantha Jane (Simmons) Parker, people of United Empire Loyalist descent. His father had been a British military officer, who first came to Canada a very young man and took his place in the army in the rebellion of 1837. He returned to England but came out again before the troops were finally withdrawn and decided to settle in this country.

Sir Gilbert was educated privately and later on at Trinity College. He had decided to study for the church, but later gave up this idea and decided to devote his time to literary pursuits. He tutored and lectured while attending the university. He was then about 20 or 21 years of age. He once said of himself that he could speak better then than at the time the remark was made.

"In 1881, when he was 21 years old, he went out to Australia for his health. He says that he landed there with £60 in his pocket—possibly not quite so bad then as it sounds now. Thus there opened out for him a very profitable experience in that distant continent. When he was 22 years old he was lecturing on the chief cities and amassing a great fund of knowledge. He did not confine his touring to the cities of Australia, but went into the interior also. A little later on, when on the eve of departing for England, he was offered the position of associate editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, at a substantial salary, which offer he accepted. While in the service of this newspaper he made many special trips to several parts of the South Seas.

As was remarked above, he began his literary efforts by writing plays, three of which were successfully produced by George Reynolds. These were financially successful, beyond his greatest expectations, and thus his future was assured. Later on he traveled more extensively still, visiting many parts of Europe and Asia and Egypt, getting material for his future works. He says that he worked fifteen hours daily while in Australia, and he still is a hard worker.

In 1889 Sir Gilbert returned to England and has made his home in London ever since. In 1895 he married Amy E. Van Tine. He was made the honorary colonel of the 1st Kent Royal Garrison Artillery in 1901. He organized the first Imperial Universities Conference, held in London in 1903. In 1909 he was elected president of the Sir Walter Scott Society, of Edinburgh. He sat in the Imperial House of Commons for Gravesend from 1900-1918. He was knighted in 1902, made a baronet in 1915, and a Privy Councillor in 1916. It will be remembered that he visited Canada last year with the Imperial Press delegation.

"Pierre and His People" is his first book of fiction, produced in 1892, after a visit to Quebec and the Canadian Northwest. This work was quite a success. "The Seats of the Mighty," one of his best known books, is an historic romance of old Quebec. "Wild Youth" is another thrilling tale, having a brutal, bigoted and a mysterious Chinaman in the plot. This story is full of movement. Other well-known Parker stories are "Pierre of the Sword," "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," "Right of Way," "The Judgment House," "Northern Lights," "Donovan Pasha," "The Battle of the Strong," "The Weavers," and "No Defence." This last is a most absorbing tale, the scene of which commences in Ireland and dashes in the West Indies (Jamaica), with a naval battle between British and French warships off the coast of Jamaica.

The Reason.

Hoggins was travelling at a fair rate of speed, but there would never have been a disaster had not some fools watered the road.

The natural thing happened. As he turned a corner the car turned turtle. Forced upon it, Hoggins landed in a wet but soft ditch.

A few minutes later, when he had scrambled out, and was mournfully regarding the machine, a friend came along.

"Hallo, Hoggins!" exclaimed the fool. "What's the matter? Has your car turned turtle?"

Oh, no! Oh, n-n-n-no!" answered Hoggins sarcastically. "These children here wanted to see how the machinery worked, so I had the car turned upside-down just to please them!"

Crops Fed On Old Boots.

The science of utilizing by-products has now assumed an importance unthought of in pre-war days of plenty in England.

Unwanted fat from the army kitchens was once burnt in the camp incinerators. Now it is carefully collected and made to yield vast quantities of glycerine for manufacturing purposes; the scrap bones and the meat residue are converted into poultry food, and the swill sold for feeding pigs.

In 1918-19 850 tons of scrap bread and 348 tons of bakery sweepings were collected in the Home Command alone, while the value of the bones, fat, and swill exceeded £1,566,000.

From surplus and damaged grain the valuable chemical acetone is extracted.

Farmers are buying old boots in any quantities obtainable and converting them into manure. Market gardeners are turning to the same use any fragments containing waste wool or hair.

The hoisters, now fortunately no longer wanted for their original design, are to be had in hundreds of thousands. Enterprising merchants are turning them into ornaments and miniature flower-pots.

Sphagnum moss, once valuable for dressing wounds, is now being used in the upholstery trade.

To-day there is a market for every kind of waste. Everything from an empty bottle to a worn-out piece of furniture has its monetary value. And the highest prices have not yet been reached.

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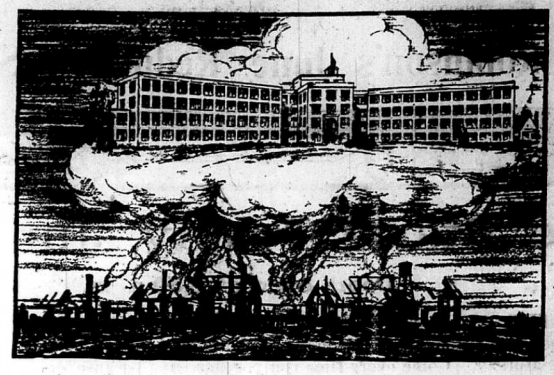
GET IT AT WALLACE'S

Up from the ashes!



Rebuilding a building to rebuild lives!

ON November 30th last, the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives was destroyed by fire.

On January 14, this year, Sir William Gage, founder of the institution—the one man who had contributed most largely to its support, and for twenty-five years the outstanding friend of needy consumptives—died.

To-day, more than ever before, poor, suffering consumptives need your assistance.

Give—give all you can—to the National Sanitarium Association's

Consumptives' Emergency Million Dollar Fund

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives destroyed by fire on November 30th last, must be replaced by buildings, larger and fireproof.

Accommodation is needed at the Muskoka Free Hospital for 400 adults in early stages of the disease. This will restore 250 of these to their homes and loved ones—cured. The remainder will be greatly benefited.

A few months for each patient soon means thousands cared for.

Funds are urgently needed for this work.

Again—adults in advanced stages must be treated at the King Edward Sanatorium, on the banks of the Humber, near Weston. Extensions are necessary. Many of these patients can be saved.

And again—little children—stricken with the dread disease—must be cared for at the Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children, near Weston. Ninety per cent. of these are saved to become healthy men and women.

Funds are urgently needed to cover the cost of extensions.

Further, funds are urgently needed to carry on the work of The Gage Institute in the City of Toronto, where the needy poor come for free examinations, including X-ray, and for medical and nursing assistance.

Fifteen thousand needy consumptives have been cared for to date at the hospitals conducted by the Association.

Patron:
His Excellency The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., Etc., Governor-General of Canada.

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His Honour Lionel H. Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

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NATIONAL SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION

Headquarters: 46-48 King St. East, Toronto—Opposite King Edward Hotel
Telephones: Main 4148-4151-6353-4-5-6-7.

"Every Needy Consumptive Must Still be cared for"

PREPARE TO GROW CORN

PLANTING TAKES PLACE DURING MONTH OF MAY.

This Crop Should Be Cultivated Early and the Chief Objects of the Farmer Are to Keep the Crust of the Earth Broken and to Kill Weeds That May Come Up Early Among the Young Plants.

May is the corn-planting month. Although it is Victoria Day before the main crop can be planted in most sections, it is as well to prepare now or at latest as soon as the rush of oats and barley seeding is over, such machinery as will be needed in the early cultivation of the crop. If the development of the plants is checked at the start it may reduce the yield, no matter how favorable the later treatment. The most successful growers realize the importance of keeping down weeds and preventing evaporation of moisture from the soil through crust formation, and are always early on the land with horse weeder or harrows to give the young plants every possible advantage.

There is no means of telling beforehand how many times corn will need cultivating during the growing season, but there is satisfaction in the fact that, generally, weather conditions that make frequent cultivation necessary are the most favorable to a heavy growth, and resulting big crop of corn. That is to say: reasonably frequent rains, each succeeded by heat—the kind of weather calculated to bring about crust formation in the corn field—necessitates frequent cultivation to conserve moisture and also provides the best conditions for quick growth of the crop.

For the best results, cultivation of corn should start early and finish late in the season.

Many crops are cut short by stopping the cultivation because the corn is too tall for use of two-horse cultivator. If the condition of the soil demands it, shallow cultivation should continue, even though the corn is tasseling. Blocks nailed to the handles will protect the hands from the corn blades. Iron mowing machine wheels dragged between the rows will sometimes greatly benefit the crop.

With a good riding or walking double cultivator one man can cultivate as many acres as two men with one-horse cultivators. This saving of labor is worth consideration. With a properly constructed wheeled cultivator, covering two rows at a time, one man has cultivated as much as 15 acres per day.

The shovels with which it is best to equip either single or double cultivators must be determined by the kind of soil, the size of the corn, and size and nature of growth of weeds to be destroyed. For sandy land sweeps are in great favor, and vary from 8 to 20 inches in width. The sweep scrapes along through the soil at a depth of 2 to 3 inches, cutting off weeds and allowing surface soil to pass over them, falling level and flat behind the cultivator.

All forms of shovels should be so adjusted that they loosen the soil and make a fine and even covering for the harder soil beneath. Almost all styles of double cultivators are made either with handles as a walking cultivator or with a seat as a riding cultivator. The latest forms of riding cultivators are easily and readily manipulated and do good work.

Hog Raiser Likes to See Actual Sale.

Pork Day is one of the big annual events of Kings County, California. It comes in October usually. In this contest the farm bureau centre is the unit, and every farm bureau centre in the contest advances one carload of hogs to be exhibited and rated by an expert judge. Every farm bureau centre must have at least six consignors to the load, thus preventing any big concern from exhibiting a carload. In the contest last fall six farm bureau centres as well as a boys' pig club took part in the contest. Ten carloads were auctioned in addition to seven cars that had been in the contest.

The county agent above says in his annual report to the United States Department of Agriculture: "There seems to be no more convincing argument to a hog producer than to see the actual sales of his animals take place and to know the difference in price paid for a superior quality animal."

Farm bureau sales of this kind were started in California in 1916. They are now becoming common in all pork-producing counties of the state. There were 175 such sales in 1920, with sales aggregating $1,400,000.

Spanish Women Organize.

The Spanish Women's Crusade is the name of an organization formed to conduct an active campaign in Alfonso's kingdom to obtain legal equality for women.

Motor for Snowplough.

A gasoline motor of the lawn mower type has been employed by the inventor of a snowplough for cleaning sidewalks.

PARASITES ON SHEEP

CAUSES DISEASE IN OTHERWISE HEALTHY FLOCKS.

Permanent Pastures Have Been Found Source of Infection—Trouble May Be Prevented by Pasture Rotation, Care In Feeding and by Keeping Dogs From Getting In Among the Woollen Animals.

Sheep probably suffer more than any other kind of live stock from parasites. They are practically immune to tuberculosis, which is one of the serious ailments of cattle and swine, and among sheep there is nothing comparable to the devastating outbreaks of cholera among swine. Sheep have comparatively few bacterial diseases. Nevertheless, there is a steady loss of sheep in all parts of the country and this loss is mostly due to parasites.

It is the sheep owner's business to prevent disease rather than to attempt to cure it after it has made its appearance. While there are special treatments for the various diseases which make it advisable to call a competent veterinarian, there are a number of ways to prevent diseases caused by parasites. Among these are pasture rotation, use of forage crops, feeding from racks or boards, tile draining or filling swamps, and preventing wandering dogs from getting into the flock. Permanent pastures perpetuate parasites. The eggs of the internal parasites pass from the animals in the manure and thus the pastures become infested. The proper disposal of the manure will aid in preventing this.

Damage from parasites is greatest as a rule among lambs and young sheep. Hence, it is important to pay special attention to the care and handling of lambs and yearlings. Animals which are troubled with parasites usually do not have fever, but they are unthrifty and will lose rather than gain in weight. As a rule, also, there is some intestinal disturbance, shown by diarrhea or constipation.

A Fine Ram.

Parasites of sheep are divided into two general groups, external and internal. Among the former, lice, sheep ticks, and scab mites are the most common. One application of sodium fluorid in the form of a powder rubbed into the skin will kill biting lice, but not sucking lice. Both kinds of lice, sheep ticks, and scab mites are destroyed by dipping the sheep. For lice and sheep ticks a number of dips are recommended in the bulletin, including coal tar, creosote, cresol, and nicotin, or nicotin and sulphur dips. Arsenical dips are not well suited to sheep dipping. All places which have been occupied by lousy sheep should be regarded as dangerous from this standpoint for a period of three weeks; if occupied by ticky sheep, as dangerous for two months; if occupied by scabby sheep, as dangerous for a month or two in the case of pastures, and a year or more in the case of buildings. Quarantine measures are essential in eradicating scab.

The most common internal parasites of sheep include tapeworms, flukes, roundworms, and a few other forms such as the maggots causing grub in the head, the tongue-worm and the one-celled Protozoa. One of the most common of these is the grub, infestation with which can be largely prevented by smearing the nose of the sheep with a preparation made of equal parts of tar and grease, or tar and fish oil. Other important internal parasites are tapeworms, the gid parasite, hydatid, liver flukes, stomach worms, nodular worms, hookworms, and lungworms.

The Great Sea Serpent.

Prof. Herdman, president of the British Association, has recently given the quietus to the story of the great sea serpent. Addressing a meeting at the Liverpool University, he advanced various theories to explain the myth. A row of porpoises at a distance would give the appearance of a long coiled body floating partly in and partly out of the water, just as a sea serpent presented itself to popular imagination. Some stories depicted the sea serpent as having a series of huge fins. That idea could be accounted for by the presence of three or four sharks swimming in line near the surface of the water. Prof. Herdman added that a huge cuttle-fish, with its tail and one or more of its arms extended above water, might supply another explanation.

HOME OF GIANT TREE.

Large Portion of Canada's Total Timber Is on Vancouver Island.

Giant trees towering hundreds of feet above the densest undergrowth outside the tropics, pretty bungalows nestling amid roses, are conjured up at mention of Vancouver Island, Canada's western outpost which, in conjunction with Northern British Columbia, talks of setting up as a separate province. Vancouver Island has often been compared to England, with which it has much in common, yet from which it differs so utterly. Whereas open and densely populated England and Wales have an area of 58,324 square miles, Vancouver Island, 280 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles wide, sparsely settled, backboned with mountains and covered with dense forests, is only 15,937 square miles in extent.

Both countries have very moist climates, and English trees, shrubs and flowers, unknown in Ontario, flourish exceedingly on the B.C. coast. English ivy, brought out from the Old Land, clings to the sides of houses and spreads its dark green mass over walls. English roses riot as they do in Devon. The yellow flowers of the gorse will be blooming there now just as you would see them in the Kentish country. It would make a Toronto gardener sick with envy to see with what marvellous speed English box or privet turns into a hedge in the genial soil and air of Vancouver Island, Holly bushes with red berries stand in the gardens. And the grass is always green, never withering as here.

In addition to the above and other imported flora, lower British Columbia has a wealth of her own ivys and bushes whose evergreen leaves and ferns help to make a veritable jungle of her forests. Many Old Country folk, too, are settled there. Moreover, the damp atmosphere makes for a tranquility of disposition reminiscent of England and unlike the keyed-up nervousness of Ontario and other inland provinces. But there the resemblance stops. The winters in lower British Columbia are wetter than in England, and the summers much warmer. The soft air of the Pacific Ocean lacks the snap of the Atlantic breezes of the English coast. In fact the warm Japanese current gives the shores of Canada it laves a real touch of the tropics.

The luxuriance of the vegetation is the first thing to impress new arrivals. It is officially claimed that the climate of the B. C. coast will produce as much timber in 60 years as the rest of Canada in a century, for trees grow all winter out there. No forests in the world have a heavier stand of timber than those on Vancouver Island. Of British Columbia's estimated total stand of 564 billion feet of board measure and pulpwood, it is estimated that 200 billion feet is situated along the coast, and half of this—100 billion feet — on Vancouver Island. The writer, who knows the island well also the lower mainland, once saw a single log at Vancouver, from which they would cut 16,800 feet of good merchantable lumber. Douglas firs 200 feet high are common enough, and 50,000 feet board measure per acre is not regarded as phenomenal in those forests, compared to whose trees our second growth Ontario pine looks like matchwood.

Coal mining and fishing are, in addition to lumbering, Vancouver Island's main industries. Soft coal of excellent steam quality has long been mined, and a large quantity of it goes to the Pacific coast states. Of fish, salmon are, of course, very plentiful, also halibut — large shipments of which have long been actually shipped to Boston—herring, cod, etc. Toronto capitalists are interested in several big whaling stations on the coasts of Vancouver Island. About fifteen years ago the C.P.R. bought out the Dunsmuir railway interests, and has since extended the original lines to various parts of the island. Agriculture flourishes moderately on Vancouver Island, but not quite as well as might be imagined. Soil is very rich in the low-lying parts, but the expense of clearing timber is excessive. On the higher land, where smaller timber is encountered, the soil is apt to be light and sandy. And for all the wet winter, the summers can be very dry on occasion.

The Truth, and Nothing But—

The court bristled. Those who read much about police courts will understand what that term means. All the police courts bristle, and so this one bristled.

The court bristled. The lawyer, a smart and sharp young man, helped along the bris.

His client, a woman, did not look so young as she used to be, although she was relinquishing her youth pretty fast.

"What is your age, madam?" asked the lawyer.

"Forty-six," she returned in clear, distinct accents.

"Gentlemen," remarked the lawyer, turning to the members of the jury, "please take note of that answer, because of it I will ask you to believe everything that my client has to say."

Holiday Needed.

Lily Roselip was the pretty little cashier who paid out all the boys every Friday.

One day she went up to her employer.

"Sir," she said, "I must ask for a holiday. I need to get my health back." My beauty is beginning to fade."

"Why do you think so, my dear?" inquired the employer in a kindly tone.

"The men," said Lily, "are beginning to count their money when I pay them on Fridays!"

Not Interested.

Wife—"Here's a concern advertising a shirt without buttons."

Husband—"Nothing new about that. I've been wearing them for years."

London's New Bridge.

Southwark Bridge, which is to be opened this year, will not only be one of the handsomest of Thames bridges, but also one of the most durable. It is all-British as well, in granite, steel and ornament. Begun in November, 1914, the work had to be stopped, as both materials and men were commandeered for another purpose. The cost was to have been £278,148; but it now works out at £500,000. A little stairway leads down to a lower level, where is to be seen the tablet indicating the site of the Globe Theatre, near to Southwark Cathedral.

IN PRINCESS MODE

Old Favorite Is Returning in New York Fashions.

Colonial Line With Bustled and Panniered Hips, Wasp Waist and Berthaed Neck.

Manhattan's winter season of lobster cocktails and grand opera will be a shady season as far as feminine regalia is concerned, according to a New York fashion writer.

Each day on the avenue brings out new evening creations of hue as somber as the proverbial raven's wing. Wholesalers, retailers and dapper salesmen say that this is the aftermath of the orgy of color in evening gowns worn directly after the war-time habiliments of mourning were cast aside.

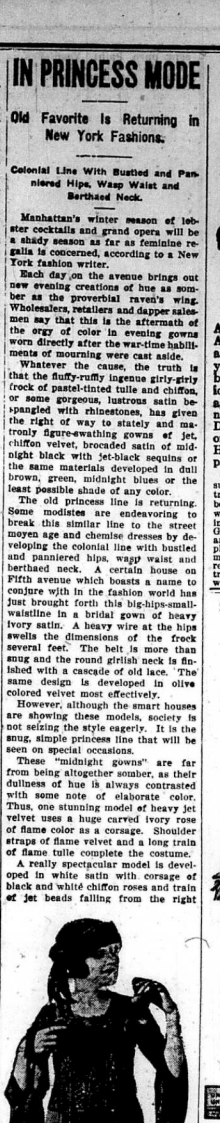
Whatever the cause, the truth is that the fluffy-ruffly ingenue girly-girly frock of pastel-tinted tulle and chiffon, or some gorgeous, lustrous satin bespangled with rhinestones, has given the right of way to stately and matronly figure-swathing gowns of jet, chiffon velvet, brocaded satin of midnight black with jet-black sequins of the same materials developed in dull brown, green, midnight blues or the least possible shade of any color.

The old princess line is returning. Some modistes are endeavoring to break this similar line to the street moyen age and chemise dresses by developing the colonial line with bustled and panniered hips, wasp waist and berthaed neck. A certain house on Fifth avenue which boasts a name to conjure with in the fashion world has just brought forth this big-hips-small-waistline in a bridal gown of heavy ivory satin. A heavy wire at the hips swells the dimensions of the frock several feet. The belt is more than snug and the round girlish neck is finished with a cascade of old lace. The same design is developed in olive colored velvet most effectively.

However, although the smart houses are showing these models, society is not seizing the style eagerly. It is the snug, simple princess line that will be seen on special occasions.

These "midnight gowns" are far from being altogether somber, as their dullness of hue is always contrasted with some note of elaborate color. Thus, one stunning model of heavy jet velvet uses a huge carved ivory rose of flame color as a corsage. Shoulder straps of flame velvet and a long train of flame tulle complete the costume.

A really spectacular model is developed in white satin with corsage of black and white chiffon roses and train of jet beads falling from the right shoulder. These shoulder drops are almost entirely supplanting the bona fide train. The evening costume is completed by a touch of both face and hair powder to match the gown. Lavender, rose, blue and green face powders are as common for evening wear as white. Flesh and gold powders are used for the coiffure.



Model Showing the Fashionable Slavic Influence—Developed in Black Satin and Henna Duvetyn.

The Ironing Board.

An ironing board should be padded so that it has spring, but not so that it is like a cushion; if padded too much, the iron will sink down and mark the garment that is being ironed. Heavy felt or the double-faced cotton flannel such as is used on a dining table makes an especially good pad for an ironing board. The width of this material will cover the length of the board. The pad should be made wide enough to turn over the sides, and about two inches should be allowed on all sides for shrinkage.

Bleaching Faded Dresses.

Light dresses that are faded may be easily made into fresh-looking white ones by dipping into javelle water which is made as follows: Dissolve one pound of sal soda in one quart of boiling water. Dissolve one half pound of chloride of lime in two quarts of cold water. Let the mixture settle and pour off the clear liquid and mix with the soda. Bottle and keep in a dark place. Soak for a short time the articles to be bleached in this solution diluted with its own volume of cold water and then rinse in several clear waters.

Rose Color for Children.

In the color range for children rose is a great favorite. It appears in dresses for day-time wear as well as in many of the charming little party frocks.

Growing Old Gracefully

Are you growing old gracefully? Who wins in the race of life? Is it the man who is thin-blooded, weak, tired all the time?

An athlete trains for every race. A man is as strong as his blood and as old as his arteries. Make your blood redder, your health better by taking that old fashioned blood tonic—sold fifty years ago and still "good as gold"—namely, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by all druggists, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package.

CRAVEHAM, ONT.—"For many years I suffered with stomach trouble, and I tried many remedies, but they seemed to be a failure—I seemed to be getting worse instead of better. One day I came into possession of a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and took it, and my stomach trouble seemed completely cured. I have great faith in this medicine, and hope any sufferer that reads this will give the 'Discovery' a trial. Once tried, you will never be without it."—C. TITUS, JR., 28 Duke St.

SIMPLICITY IN THIS GOWN

Blue cloth, gold embroidery and belt with bow carelessly tied are the appealing features of this winsome creation.

TRICKS OF THE NEEDLE TRADE

When the crown of your hat wears out cover it with a piece of satin or some material of which you have a dress. With a little patience and time you will have one of the latest models. The material should be cut in a round piece much larger than the crown of the hat and shirred along the edge. The shirring is then sewed down at the edge of the crown, and the raw edge is hidden by a strip of the material cut on the bias and folded, or by a ribbon. Pull the top to one side and fasten it down to the brim to form a tam crown.

Cut the tops from the children's white stockings that are worn out and crochet an edge in color. The result will be an attractive pair of socks.

When you are putting tucks in soft material and want to get them the same distance apart screw a piece of cardboard fast to the sewing machine with the thumb screw that is near the foot. Cut the end of this off where the first tuck is to be and cut a notch where the next tuck is to be.

When you are sewing pockets on the children's clothes remember to place them low enough for the fingertips barely to reach the bottom. The hands cannot then be rammed down so far and the pockets will be protected.

CHARMING HAT OF DUVETYN

This is a picturization of a sand-colored duvetyn hat trimmed with brown silk chain stitching and brown grosgrain ribbon for sport wear.

GOOD EYE SIGHT

One of the greatest blessings, but so few possess it.

Thousands are wearing Smith's correctly fitted spectacles and enjoy the greatest comfort—free from headaches and eye strain.

No occasion to go out of town for your eye examinations.

All optical defects fitted at Smith's Optical Department.

Also new lenses made and all repairs on shortest notice.

Have your eyes properly fitted by

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 5

AND WE VOTED YES.

'Twas a balmy summer's evening,
And a goodly crowd was there;
Such dope we got in days gone by,
But now it seems threadbare.

No more gin rickey's can we have,
Or highballs when we chose,
Since the old bartender lost his job,
We've kissed them fond adieus.

The sawdust and the polished rail
Departed with a shock;
And Bums in back lanes whisper now,
Do you want to buy a crock?

Dear People:

No doubt you will be a little surprised at us for our fast methods of advertising. Especially our old customers, for they know us well, and expect something out of the ordinary. We must apologize for repetition, as business is always more than brisk at this season and calls for our efforts so urgent that we scarcely find time to eat. Now there is a reason for our success and let us briefly state we mean to stick to our ideals. Our leather and workmanship is, and always will be, of the very best, we work on a small margin and give satisfaction to all. As you are aware there are several grades of leather and it is possible to have boots fixed at very low cost, but not so with us, we handle nothing inferior in quality and are best by far, so compare our work with others and be convinced. Our prompt service is also an item worthy of mention for we do everything with neatness and dispatch. All work left in the morning can be had same evening. Some good second hand boots for sale cheap. We have the unbreakable shoe laces. Rubber heels on in a few minutes.

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

Calluses or Pain There

are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing unseen pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a grandmother's bunion known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot trouble is, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and assurance in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practitioner—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make and fasten each and every correction and fitting done. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Your Ford magneto can be recharged to its former strength. Winter care of storage batteries. See our ad. Car and carriage painting done by an experienced painter.

GRAHAM GARAGE.

—o—

Be at Davy & Allison's store on Wednesday at 3 p.m., and see the Demonstration Barnet Refrigerator opened.

Our Martin Senour, 100 per cent. pure Paint, Varnishes and Varnish Stains, are making a reputation for themselves. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded at WILSON'S HARDWARE

Mr. Harry M. Scott has installed three new white barber chairs and a new white porcelain basin, with a new double combination shampoo arrangement, in all making one of the finest-equipped shops in Eastern Ontario.

Passenger Boat "Paridie," will run every day from Napanee to Picton and return, leaving Napanee at 7 a.m., leaving Picton for return at 2 p.m., excepting Saturdays, leaving Napanee at 6 a.m., enroute for Adolphustown and Picton, stopping at all docks, if flagged. 28-tf

Owing to the wet weather the horse races which were to be pulled off in Kingston and Belleville had to be postponed. All of the races were well filled. It has now been arranged to have these races on Wednesday, June 8th, so if you want a good day's sport visit either Belleville or Kingston on Wednesday.

A number of the ladies of the W. A. of St. Mary Magdalene Branch were invited to visit the Hawley Branch at the beautiful country home of Mrs. Robt. Jackson on Tuesday, May 31st. Mrs. H. W. Kelly gave her report of the annual held in Brockville which was very interesting. After the meeting closed a lovely lunch was served.

The Napanee Golf Club has employed Mr. M. L. Newman, a professional golf player. This gentleman will be at the golf course every day, ready to give members of the club lessons in golf and also furnish new golf clubs and repair old ones. He will also keep a supply of golf balls for sale.

T. B. GERMAN,
Sec.-Treasurer,
Napanee Golf Club.

The Napanee Ladies' Bowling Club held their first meeting of the season at the Club rooms on Friday afternoon. Owing to unfavorable weather the men could not play off the games which had been arranged for the holidays but notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather, a great number of ladies turned out and afternoon tea was served. The executive committee had charge of the refreshments. Mrs. J. E. Madden, president, poured tea, assisted by Mrs. C. I. Maybee. The following ladies also lent their assistance: Mrs. P. Gleeson, Mrs. L. Bedore, Mrs. E. J. Boyle, Mrs. E. J. Pollard, Mrs. M. Taylor and the Misses E. Hawley, C. Grange and G. McLaughlin. Judging by the prospects, the Ladies' Club will be very successful.

SUCCESSFUL BROADWAY COMEDY, "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

AT CHAUTAUQUA JUNE 29th

It is good news that we announce Percival Vivian, the great Broadway star, is coming back this summer. He will be remembered for his wonderful acting two summers ago in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," and before that in the Ben Greet productions of Shakespearean plays. He is a protege of Ben Greet, who brought him to America from London many years ago. Vivian was a success in London and has played before royalty. In New York he has been both actor and producer—highly successful in both. By paying a large salary for Vivian and a large sum for the royalty on "It Pays to Advertise," it is possible to present this summer the biggest play success ever undertaken in Chautauqua.

THE STORY OF THE PLAY

The comedy success, "It Pays to Advertise," is known as the leading laugh-producer of all the successes of George M. Cohan. It has drawn large audiences in all the large cities of the English-speaking world, and has kept the boards for ten years.

The story is that of a rich father, whose son was a lazy spendthrift. The rich man's stenographer, as a result of a wager with him, induced the son to get busy. The son becomes associated with a man who is soaked in the gospel of advertising and they go into the soap business.

Then young business adventurers concern themselves not with the manufacture of soap, but with advertising it. Their whole business venture is based on advertising. They have very little money but use their wits to get credit. Their advertising campaign is a tremendous success—orders come in by the thousands. It is then that the weakness of their business system manifests itself—they had forgoten to make any soap. At about this time their advertising bills became due and bankruptcy faces them. However, by shrewd manipulation of their resources and by mirth provoking subterfuges they stave off failure and manage to sell their trademark and orders at a big profit to the soap trust, of which the father is the president.

The play abounds in humorous situations that have an appeal for everybody, and without a doubt this great comedy-drama will be the most successful that has ever been produced at Chautauqua.

WELL-BALANCED CAST SECURED

Mr. Vivian has the entire theatrical field from which to select his cast. Many theatres are closed in the summer, which means that splendid actors and actresses are not employed and, therefore, welcome an opportunity to make a Chautauqua tour. This explains why a better cast can be secured for summer than for a company booked to appear in the winter months. While Mr. Vivian will play the leading role, he has surrounded himself with an excellent cast, each adapted to his or her part. All have appeared in Broadway successes and are artists of experience. The usual care has been given to the proper staging of the play and a first-class theatrical production may confidently be expected.

PERSONALS

Mr. Z. A. Grooms is in Toronto visiting his son.

Mrs. Arthur Dafoe spent last week in Toronto.

Mr. Jack Allison spent the week-end in Ottawa.

Mrs. W. J. Doller is spending a few days in Toronto.

Miss Ruby Bowen returned on Monday from Chicago.

Mayor Graham was in Hamilton a few days last week.

Miss Gladys Miller sailed on Friday last for England.

Mrs. Ralph Scott, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. W. C. Scott.

Mr. Harold Benson returned to Lampman, Sask., on Saturday.

Rev. A. H. Coleman is visiting friends in Ottawa and Almonte.

Mrs. Holmes is visiting friends in Toronto and her daughter in London.

Mr. F. Diyoume, Hamilton, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jas. McGraw.

Mrs. John Collins, Mordon, Man., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. E. I. Boyle.

Dr. and Mrs. McKinnon, Renfrew, are guests of her mother, Mrs. W. C. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bell, Desmond, are visiting friends in Toronto and Barrie.

Mrs. Miles Miller, Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Vroman.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Wilson, Toronto, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Denison, Selby.

Messrs. M. P. Graham, W. A. Grange and J. E. Robinson are in Toronto on town business.

Miss Hazel Leonard gave a "bridge" on Wednesday last in honor of Miss Gladys Miller.

Miss Allie Henderson, Toronto, is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Hunter, for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. G. J. Riley and little son, Clifford, Toronto, are guests of her sister, Mrs. G. A. Wallace.

Mrs. W. R. Ball and son, Pepford, Kingston, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Judson.

Miss Una Duffield and Miss Rose Squire, of Norwood, are guests of Mrs. W. G. Trenouth, Bridge street.

The Bishop of Ontario will administer Confirmation and preach in St. Mary Magdalene's church next Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly motored to Gananoque on Sunday to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Acton, Silver Springs Farm.

Mrs. Longmore, Camden East, has returned from spending the winter with her son, Mr. Lindon Longmore, Timmins.

Mr. J. L. Boyes, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Herb Holder are in Kingston attending the funeral of the late Wm. Carroll.

Mrs. Frank Scott and daughter, Mrs. T. Johnston, and son, of Winnipeg, arrived in Napanee on Monday, to spend the summer with relatives.

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman and Messrs. T. B. Wallace, G. F. Rutlan, R. G. Wright and F. F. Miller attended the Synod meeting in Kingston last week.

BIRTHS

Edgar—At Camden East, on Thursday, May 26th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Edgar, a son.

Sexsmith—At Bath, on Friday, May 13th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sexsmith, a son.

DEATHS

Cuthill—At Kingston General Hospital on Sunday, June 5th, 1921, Josephine M. E. Cuthill, wife of Mr. James Cuthill, North Frederickesburgh, aged 50 years, 11 months.

NAPANEE SCHOOL BOARD

Council Chamber,
Napanee, June 6th, 1921.

Napanee Board of Education met in regular session in the Council Chamber on Monday evening, chairman Alpine Woods presiding.

Members present—Messrs. A. Woods, P. Gleeson, G. W. Gibbard, C. A. Wiseman, Jas. Thompson, S. R. Miller, J. W. Robinson, J. L. Boyes, Herbert Daly, E. J. Pollard, Jas. Craig.

The Routley Warming and Ventilating Co. reported concerning repairs necessary to Collegiate furnaces.

On motion the necessary repairs were ordered made to furnace and Blue heater and report ordered fyled.

The financial Committee reported recommending payment of the following accounts:

Napanee Express, Collegiate..... $73 39
Davy & Allison, P.S.... 41 20
Boyle & Son, Collegiate... 54 97
Boyle & Son, P. S..... 44 69
T. S. Henry, C. & P. S.... 114 59
W. J. Mitchell..... 42 40
W. J. Normile..... 21 60

The Management Committee reported respecting the meeting of the Board with the Collegiate staff. Four lady teachers asked a salary of $1800 each and Mr. McLean a salary of $2500 for next year.

On motion the Management were authorized to advertise for a science teacher for the Collegiate.

A full discussion of the request of the teachers took place and it was the opinion of the Board that new teachers could not be secured for less than an average of $1800 a year.

On motion the principal teachers were granted the increase asked for.

The Property Committee were instructed to have necessary repairs made to school property during holidays.

On motion the preparation of the estimates were left in the hands of the Finance Committee.

On motion Mr. Trenouth's salary was increased to $2000.

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Paint Up!

Pure boiled Linseed Oil, best Turpentine, genuine White Lead, Glass, Putty, etc., always in stock at WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Sale Starts Friday, June 10th

Doors open at 8.30 a. m.

TAR THE WELL AND DRINK FREELY OF SURE RESULTS. Or in other words, come to our June Reduction Sale on Friday, the opening day. Come again on Saturday. Come every time you possibly can, because new items of merchandise will be added every day that has not been advertised.

There will be nothing sensational about this sale, but every ounce of the energy we have is being used to the utmost in securing merchandise at prices that will make economy a reality with you. We realize that low price inducements, unless coupled with reliability and sterling worth, are of little interest to the prudent buyer, but standard grade articles priced at bargain prices such as we are offering in our June Reduction Sale is gratifying to one—for who does not like to secure a real, genuine, dyed-in-the-wool bargain? They are here in our June Sale by the dozen.

Our buyers went to the markets of Canada to buy merchandise for this sale. They were able to secure some very attractive lines. These special "buys" along with reduced clean-up reductions from our own stock present hundreds of special offerings that should fill our store with eager buyers for two weeks beginning THIS FRIDAY, JUNE 10th.

The advantages gained in a sale of this size is wide-spread, directly and indirectly it helps everyone; it creates business, and if Canada is to prosper she must have good healthy business. We have spent many dollars in telling our hundreds of customers about this sale. We have faith in the values we are offering, we know that every item measures up to a ROBINSON CO. STANDARD which is second to none in the Dominion of Canada.

Our space here will not permit us to tell you about all our sale specials. We are mailing out a large number of sale bills which give you a mass of interesting information; if you do not get one, kindly let us know.

Here are a few Specials obtainable

Just a sample, there are many more just as good

Group 1—SPRING AND SUMMER COATS, values up to $40, sale price $15.95 each. These garments are all manufactured from dependable cloths in attractive styles. Materials are Tweeds and Polo Cloths.

R

Group 2—SPRING AND SUMMER COATS, consists of ten coats of irresistible smartness in style, the materials used are Serge, Covert, Heather-glow, regular values this season were $37.50, $40.00 and $45.00. Sale price $26.95.

R

Group 3—SPRING AND SUMMER COATS, is made up of seven coats only from such desirable and fashionable materials as Wool Bedford Cords, Velour, Serge and Tricotine. The colors are Mallard, Blue, Rookie, Navy and Grey. Regular $45.00 and $50.00 Coats. On sale for $33.75.

R

Group 4—SPRING AND SUMMER WRAPS is limited to two exclusive garments. One is made in Fawn Duvetyn of extraordinary quality, lined to the bottom with silk. The other is made from "Beaver" Shade Velour, heavily embroidered in silk floss of a lighter shade, likewise lined to the bottom with silk. Regular $60.00 garment values for $42.95.

R

COLORED BATH TOWELS, two extra sale specials. A good size dice stripe pattern, regular $1.00 for 50c. pair.

A larger and heavier towel, regular $2.00 for $1.00 pair. Not more than three pairs to any one customer. Other Bath Towels at 25 per cent. reductions.

R

CHILDREN'S SUMMER VESTS IN RIBBED LISLE, short or no sleeves, with low neck, sizes 2 to 10 years. Regular price up to 50c. each. Sale Price 25c. each.

R

WOMEN'S PURE THREAD SILK HOSE, fine even weave, with Lisle top, double lisle toes and heels. Colors are Black and Brown, sizes 8½ to 10. Regular $2.00 pair. Sale Price $1.49 pair.

A worth while sale of SILKS and FLORAL GEORGETTE CREPES.

A wonderful example of what can be purchased for a little money. Read particulars.

Regular values up to $8.50 per yd., **Sale Price $1.98 per yd.**

We offer—Floral Georgette Crepes, regular to $8.50.

In Silks—Shot Taffeta (in evening shades), Fancy Foulards, Black and colored Duchess, Plain Taffeta, Silk Serge, Faille, Stripe Duchess, Stripe Habutai, Stripe and Floral Pongee, Fancy Poplin, Charmeuse, regular values to $6.50 per yd. This is a wonderful collection. Some are taken from stock, while others were specially purchased for this sale event. This is the greatest sale opportunity presented by us for some years. You have a grand chance to get quality merchandise at a tremendous saving. The color assortment is unusually striking and big enough to ensure a correct choice.

R

FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS. The following will be our special prices for this sale: 1¼, 2 and 2½ yard wide floor oilcloth in medium quality, good patterns, for 65c. per sq. yd.

The best quality, made extra heavy, deeply printed, sure to wear a long time, 2 and 2½ yds. wide, special price 75c. per sq. yd.

2 yd. wide Canadian Linoleum, good quality, beautiful patterns, Sale Price $1.10 per sq. yd.

Nairn's Scotch Linoleum, 2 yd. wide, extra quality, beautiful patterns, Sale Price $1.25 per sq. yard.

Canadian Linoleum, 4 yards wide, our leader, purchased direct from factory, Sale Price $1.25 per sq. yd.

Four yard wide special, the best made, extra heavy, deeply printed and well seasoned Sale Price $1.40 per sq. yd.

Three yard wide Linoleum, Nairn's make, exclusive patterns, Sale Price $1.40 per sq. yd.

R

VOILES up to $3.00 per yd., Sale Price $1.48 per yd. Our best quality included in this assortment. A select range, though limited in quantity, the patterns are very new and up-to-date.

ROLLER BLINDS. Our June Reduction Sale offers two specials. For 98 cents we are offering a medium quality shade mounted on a good roller.

A better quality in oil opaque, 37 x 6 feet, mounted on a Hartshorn roller, is priced for sale at $1.60 each. Last year's price $2.25. Same blind, trimmed with insertion, $2.00. 3 colors.

R

RUGS, the greatest opportunity this department offers. It takes in our complete stock of Wiltons, Axminster, Brussels, Tapestries. Some of these rugs have just come in, all are splendid qualities and values. On sale during our June Reduction Sale, less **Twenty per cent.** Decorate your floors now and save money.

R

64 SUITS BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE PARTICULAR YOUNG MAN

These are suits that are liked particularly well by the young man who is wearing long trousers for the first. Sizes range from 32 up to 40. A style to suit almost every taste. Prices were from $10.00 up to $55.00. Now reduced to from $7.50 up to $36.67. In the $7.50 line we only have two or three small sizes.

R

STANDARD MODEL SUITS FOR MEN

165 Suits for the average built man to choose from and there are a remarkably large number of men who can be fitted with the Standard Models.

We buy only suits that we can guarantee are made so that they will hold their shape. Our guarantee is back of them.

Sizes range from 34 up to 44 and prices were from $25.00 up to $50.00. Reduced now to from $17.85 up to $39.85.

We never had a better assorted lot of handsome Suits.

R

HANDKERCHIEFS

Regular 35c. Excelda fancy borders, 20c. each or 4 for 75c.
Regular 25c., Lawn Hemstitched, 20c. each or 3 for 50c.
Regular 20c. Lawn Hemstitched, 15c. each, or 2 for 25c.
Regular 75c., all pure Irish Linen, 50c. each, or 6 for $2.50.
Regular $1.00, all pure Irish Linen, 75c. each, or 2 for $1.25.

R

159 BOYS' BLOOMER SUITS

8 only in sizes 34, 35 and 36, splendid School Suits reduced to $5.00.

27 Suits ranging in size from 26 to 35. $10.00, $12.50, $13.50 suits reduced to $7.95.

28 Suits at $10.85, reduced from $15.00, $16.00 and $17.50.
37 Suits worth $18.50, Sale Price $12.85.
12 Suits worth $20.00, Sale Price $14.85.
47 Suits worth $22.50, Sale Price $15.85.

Splendid DRESS GOODS values on sale at 48c. per yd., regular values to $1.00 per yd. Union Serge in White and Grey, fancy Plaids and Checks, Mixed Tweeds, assorted colors.

R

BLACK DRESS GOODS, regular $1.50 yd., Sale Price 75c. yd. 1 piece each Cheviot and Box Cloth, quite heavy in weight.

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A GREAT SERGE VALUE, on sale $2.48 per yd., 54 in. pure Wool Serge, Black, Navy, Grey, Purple, Green, Saxe, Taupe, reg. price $4.75 per yd.

R

At 75c. per yd., DRESS FABRICS in Poplin, Stripe Lustre, Tweeds, Checks, correct colors, regular values to $1.50 per yd.

R

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.